Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,091. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: CLOUDY, followed by FAIR and COOLER.

Wheat, 81⅝; corn, 31¾; cotton, 7 15-16.

Stock market dull, but firm; short accounts undiminished.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 3.

Sporting News.—Page 6.

Court calendars.—Page 3.

Business troubles.—Page 3.

Marine intelligence.—Page 6.

Hotel arrivals and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

This is the last day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Brooklyn tax rate for 1896 was made public yesterday by the City Clerk. The average rate for the thirty-two wards is 20.03.7 on $1,000.—Page 9.

H. C. Marsh, foreman of the Pike's Peak Cog Railroad, was killed yesterday while coasting down the rack route on a toboggan slide.

The tug Niagara was cut down in this harbor yesterday by the steamboat Magenta, and two of her crew were drowned.—Page 9.

The annual meeting of the Pullman Palace Car Company was held yesterday in Chicago.—Page 6.

To a delegation of Baltimore Democrats who announced their intention of voting for McKinley, Secretary Carlisle yesterday made a vigorous sound-money speech.—Page 9.

Winawer is still the leading man in the Buda-Pesth chess tournament. Pillsbury is second, and Tschigorin third.—Page 9.

Two banks suspended operations yesterday. One, the Merchants' of Atlanta, Ga., was an important concern, chartered by the State. The other was the Savings Institution of Willimantic, Conn.—Page 9.

The semi-centenary of the discovery of ether's anaesthetic properties was commemorated in Boston yesterday.—Page 9.

Secretary Olney has received word from the American Minister at Constantinople that he has obtained orders from the Turkish Government to permit the departure for the United States of all Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in this country.—Page 5.

A floor broke under sixteen firemen in Gilmour Brothers & Co.'s chemical house, Montreal, during a fire yesterday. Three were killed and all the others hurt.

The annual report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company has been issued.—Page 6.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman interprets the liquor law for election day as permitting hotels to dispense to their guests, druggists to fill prescriptions, and saloons a quarter of a mile in an air line from the polls to sell.—Page 9.

Cardinal Satolli will sail for Europe this morning on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm.—Page 9.

The Transportation Club had its housewarming yesterday afternoon in its quarters in the Hotel Manhattan.—Page 12.

The steamship Vigilancia was detained a day at Havana because the Captain refused to surrender a Spanish passenger to the police.—Page 5.

Two engagements between Spaniards and Cubans are reported.—Page 5.

A number of prominent physicians of this vicinity have united in an appeal to members of their profession to aid in maintaining the gold standard.—Page 8.

P. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, who has been released in France, will return to New-York at once.—Page 5.

December wheat yesterday sold for 79 cents a bushel, the highest point it has yet reached. The sales at the Produce Exchange reached the total of 11,000,000 bushels. The price of wheat advanced yesterday in Chicago and San Francisco. India is buying American wheat.

The funeral services for the Archbishop of Canterbury were held in the Cathedral of Canterbury yesterday morning. Many persons of eminence were present.—Page 9.

Kearney and Haines, who were arrested in Rotterdam in connection with the alleged dynamite plots, arrived at this port yesterday.—Page 9.

Police Captain Woods of Long Island City has obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages against Mayor Patrick J. Gleason for words uttered by the latter in a political speech.—Page 9.

The beaver hat that President Lincoln wore the night that he was assassinated was by a court decision yesterday left in the control of the Museum of Lincoln Relics, Washington, D. C.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of President Cleveland, and Mrs. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, were guests yesterday of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Kingston.—Page 9.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the National Democratic Party name is entitled to a place on the New-York official ballot.—Page 2.

Judge Hudspeth of Jersey City yesterday passed sentence of five years on a convicted burglar named Clancy, at the same time declaring his belief in the prisoner's innocence.—Page 3.

The Hon. "Jimmy" O'Brien pleaded for "Bryant" at a mass meeting of longshoremen last night.—Page 8.

Daniel G. Griffin, the gold Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a big meeting at his home in Watertown last night.—Page 2.

Tammany's sixteen to one meeting place in this city last night did not succeed.—Page 2.

The breach between Tammany Hall and Mr. St. John, Treasurer of the Popocrats' National Committee, is growing wider day by day.

Several heavy shipments of gold from Europe reached this city yesterday.—Page 8.

Prof. Andrew Seth of the Edinburgh University delivered his first sesqui-centennial lecture at Princeton yesterday.—Page 2.

The cable cars in this city claimed three victims yesterday. One man was killed and two were severely injured in accidents.—Page 8.

Mr. Bryan talked yesterday to many big crowds in Michigan.—Page 7.

William Buchanan of this city, a holder of $100,000 income bonds of the Bay State Gas Company, obtained the appointment of receivers for the company in the United States court, Wilmington, Del., yesterday.

The annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army has been completed and made public.—Page 7.

Lawrence J. McParlan, Populist candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, yesterday attempted to persuade the Secretary of State to remove Thomas E. Watson's name from the People's Party ballot in this State. He was informed that such action could not be taken.—Page 7.

The total registration in New-York City is 281,711; in Brooklyn, 178,134.—Page 2.

Thomas Lloyd, editor of The London Statist, after two weeks' experience in the United States says that he has not met a man of property or intelligence favorable to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance hasn't reached Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee, and he denies a rumor that he has suppressed it.—Page 5.

Attorney General Harmon is considering whether he should not seek to have several Washington Justices of the Peace removed for alleged corrupt practices.—Page 7.

BAY STATE GAS ATTACKED

RECEIVERS APPOINTED FOR J. EDWARD ADDICKS'S COMPANY.

William Buchanan of New-York, an Income Bondholder, Alleges that the Corporation Is Insolvent, and Also Charges Fraud—A Summons Served on Mr. Buchanan to Answer for "Circulating False Statements."

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 16.—Ex-Senator Higgins this morning applied to Judge Wales, in the United States court, for receivers for the Bay State Gas Company of this city and Boston. The application was granted, and J. Augustus McCauley, President of the Artisans' Savings Bank of this city, and Dwight Braman of Boston were named as the receivers.

A rule was issued upon the officers of the company, returnable Nov. 7, restraining them from selling or disposing of any of the company's effects. The proceedings were ex parte, the officers of the company not being represented. J. Edward Addicks is the President of the company.

William Buchanan of New-York is the complainant. He holds $100,000 worth of the stock. His solicitors are Anthony Higgins of this city, Roger Foster of New-York, and Frederick E. Snow of Boston. The receivers are bonded in $25,000, their security being the Fidelity Deposit Company of Maryland.

The Bay State Gas Company was incorporated in 1889, under the laws of New-Jersey, chiefly for the purpose of amalgamating the fourteen companies supplying gas in the City of Boston. Subsequently a Delaware corporation, involving the same interests, was organized. In the year 1895 the right to manufacture "acetylene" for Boston was acquired. The capital stock of the company was increased in October, 1895, from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000 for the purpose of "acquiring certain gas properties."

The mortgage of 1889 is to cover an issue of $12,000,000 gold bonds, of which $7,000,000 were secured by deposit with the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee of practically all the stock of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State (of Massachusetts) Gas Light Companies of Boston, said to have cost over $10,000,000. Of the balance, ($5,000,000,) $3,000,000 were reserved to acquire other gas companies upon certain terms and $2,000,000 for improvements. Each registered one-thousand-dollar bond is entitled to five votes. There is an annual sinking fund of 1 per cent. of the entire issue and bonds can be drawn at 105. All the bonds issued are deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York, which issues its Boston United Gas trust certificates therefor.

Mr. Addicks has been President and Director of the company, and his brother and his private secretary have been officers of the corporation. The complainant charges that Addicks caused the capital stock to be raised to $15,000,000 in order to retain his control. The Bay State Gas Company of New-Jersey is alleged to have no assets of value, while it has liabilities to a large amount.

Mr. McCauley, one of the temporary receivers of the Bay State Gas Company, acting upon advice of counsel for Buchanan, made a demand late this evening at the company's office here for the contents of a desk there, on the belief that certain papers would be found. Clerk Charles H. Graff, who was in charge, declined to open the desk, and a locksmith was sent for and the desk was forced open. It is reported that nothing was found in it.

Up to 7 o'clock to-night notice of the action of the court appointing receivers for the company had not been served upon J. Edward Addicks. Mr. Addicks is said to be in New-York. It is rumored that interesting developments will follow the application for receivers.

William Buchanan is of the firm of Buchanan & Lyall, tobacco dealers at 101 Wall Street, in this city. Mr. Buchanan says that he is the owner of $100,000, par value, of the company's income bonds, and he alleges that the rights of the income bondholders have been infringed upon; also, that liabilities without valuable consideration for the companies have been contracted, and, further, that the Bay State Gas Company is insolvent.

Roger Foster of 35 Wall Street is counsel for Mr. Buchanan. In the bill of complaint J. Edward Addicks, the President of the Bay State Gas Company, is charged with fraudulent action detrimental to the income bonds, through his control of the Directors of the various subsidiary companies. It is alleged that he has claimed to be a creditor of the different companies for large amounts, which indebtedness the plaintiff claims is fictitious. The details of the increasing of the capitalization of the various companies are set forth, and Addicks is charged with having received $2,000,000 of stock for no real consideration.

The Bay State Gas receivership was not a surprise to Wall Street. New-York financiers have been looking for something of the kind for several days. The stock of that company has sold down steadily from 22 to 7¼, and there has been but little interest taken in it here.

That President Addicks and his friends are not disposed to remain entirely on the defensive was made apparent yesterday afternoon, when application was made to City Magistrate Wentworth for a summons for Mr. Buchanan. On depositions filed with the court, an order was issued commanding Mr. Buchanan's appearance in Judge Wentworth's Court on Monday next to answer to a criminal charge made against him by Camille Weidenfeld of the firm of Lawson & Weidenfeld of Boston and New-York. The depositions set forth that Mr. Buchanan has "circulated false statements, rumors, and intelligence" concerning the Bay State Gas Company, contrary to the statutes of the State of New-York.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Dwight Braman has been selected as co-receiver in Boston of the Bay State Gas Company.

City Clerk Accused of Fraud.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—An investigation of the city's accounts has been going on for several weeks. As a result City Clerk Frank Wilmarth was arrested to-day on a charge of falsifying the city's accounts and converting the money to his own use. In the complaint he is charged with taking the sums of $70 and $87 and also various other amounts during his term of office, extending from 1891 to the present time. Wilmarth, when arraigned, pleaded not guilty. He was released in $10,000 bail.

PROPOSED MURDER FOR MONEY

A Nebraskan's Alleged Plot to Wreck a Train to Secure Insurance.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 16.—W. L. Lee, a well-known photographer, is charged with being the principal in a plot to wreck the Burlington "flyer" last night near here, in order to collect a ten-thousand-dollar accident policy on the life of A. Bissell, known to be a passenger on that train. Lee is in jail.

Frank Mesplay, who had been induced to join Lee in the attempt last night, called upon Agent Davis and briefly told him that an attempt was to be made to wreck the train between Waco and York. The train dispatcher was informed and the crew of the train put on their guard. The train arrived at York safely, with the intended victim unharmed and unaware of his narrow escape.

Mesplay gave himself up to the police as a witness in the case and also for protection. Lee was arrested at his home this morning about 1 o'clock. It is evident that, if the attempt was to have been made, Lee became suspicious of something and abandoned the affair for the time being.

Mesplay was released from jail this morning, and in an interview told this story:

"I was to get as my share of the booty $5,000 for helping to ditch the west-bound passenger train—the one that gets here at 7:45 in the evening—between York and Waco, the first town east."

Lee was arrested on the charge of assault with intent to kill A. Bissell. It developed that a few weeks ago Lee persuaded Bissell to consent to allow an accident insurance policy in a company of New-York for the sum of $10,000 to be issued in his name, and in case of Bissell's death the amount to be paid to W. L. Lee, who agreed to pay the premium on the insurance.

FELL WITH SIXTEEN FIREMEN.

Three Killed in a Montreal Chemical House, Loss $150,000.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Fire broke out at 1:30 P. M. to-day, on the premises of Gilmour Brothers & Co., chemical importers, 31 St. Peter Street, in the wholesale house district. The chemicals, which the four-story building contained on the top floor, burned with the fury of a furnace, and even after several streams had been brought into play it continued with unabated fierceness.

The flames spread to Goldstein's cigar factory, to Kearney Brothers' tea warehouse, and the establishment of the Johnstone Fluid Beef Company.

The floor of the upper flat in Gilmour & Co.'s building gave way at 2:30 o'clock, without the slightest warning, and fell with a great crash. Sixteen men in all were known to have been in the place at the time, and as the smoke cleared for a moment shrieks could be heard.

The men were precipitated to the floor below, and were with great difficulty gotten out. There seemed to be little danger of the men burning. On the contrary, the water had to be turned off to prevent the men from being drowned. Every one of the sixteen were killed or injured. The dead are:

FIREMEN CHARPENTIER, KING, and LA PORTE, of Nos. 1, 6, and 7 Stations.

The injured men will all recover.

The loss will reach $150,000. The buildings are all owned by the Grey Nuns, and are insured.

Chicago Popocrats Cannot Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The silver Democrats of Cook County just succeeded in making another mistake. When they went to Chief Badenoch yesterday and asked for the right of way for a big parade the night of Oct. 31 they found they were several days late. Mr. Badenoch told them that he regretted to say that he had already promised the Republican workingmen the privilege, and he deemed it neither expedient nor wise to allow two parties whose views were so diametrically at variance to have the right of monopoly of the streets at the same time. The silver parade may be held at night.

Used Wine to Put Out a Fire.

GUERNEVILLE, Cal., Oct. 16.—Korbel's big winery at Korbel's Station, a few miles from Guerneville, was damaged badly by fire to-day. One of the large presses was destroyed, and about 150,000 gallons of new wine was turned loose. Water being scarce, pumps were applied to the wine casks, the wine being thrown on the flames with good effect. The cellars, in which 100,000 gallons of old wine were stored, were saved.

This is the last day of registration. The books in this city and in Brooklyn will be open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. The places to register in each election district in New-York can be ascertained by referring to the advertisement in this paper. No one can vote who is not registered.

Stealing in St. John's Custom House.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 16.—Investigation of the recent robbery at the Custom House shows that the condition of the department was rotten to the core. The accounts contain no trace of the sums stolen. The police believe that a gigantic system of peculation has been practiced. The whole colony is shocked by the revelations, which it is believed surpass last year's smuggling scandals.

Asks $10,000 Damages of the State.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—A claim for $10,000 has been filed with the State Board of Claims by R. H. Barto, as guardian for Edward R. Barto of Flushing. This amount is claimed as damages by reason of young Barto's being shot in the ankle by a member of the National Guard while practicing in the State range at Creedmoor.

Denies an Anti-Sugar Trust Story.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—W. J. McCahan, Jr., the head of the McCahan sugar refinery, in this city, who is classed as a manufacturer independent of the Sugar Trust, to-day denied that a combination had been formed to compete with the trust.

Reed Unable to Speak.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 16.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine, who spoke here last night, is confined to his hotel, in this city, by illness, and was unable to resume his speaking to-day. His voice has given out, and he is unable to speak above a whisper.

Military Reform Proposed.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The North German Gazette announces that the Kaiser has authorized Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, to introduce a military reform bill in the Bundesrath.

HISTORY OF A LINCOLN HAT.

Gurleys Do Not Get the Beaver Worn at the Assassination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The hat which President Lincoln wore the night he was assassinated was the subject of a controversy in the District courts, which ended to-day in a judgment for the custodian of the museum of Lincoln relics contained in the house where the President died. The evidence in the case disclosed these facts:

The hat, now a rusty beaver, was presented by Mrs. Lincoln to the Rev. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, then pastor of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who preached the sermon at the funeral of the dead President. After Dr. Gurley's death the hat was placed on exhibition by his son in the Patent Office, whence it disappeared after some years.

It was next seen in the Smithsonian Museum without the card stating that it was a loan from the Gurley estate. At that time it was seen by representatives of the Gurley estate, but they made no effort to reclaim it until some years later, when it had been transferred to the Lincoln Relic Museum.

Judge Cole held that this delay was fatal to the Gurleys, under the operation of the Statute of Limitations; that, having then failed to assert title, they could not now do so.

TOBOGGANED TO HIS DEATH.

A Lightning Ride Down the Side of Pike's Peak.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 16.—H. C. Marsh, foreman of the Pike's Peak Cog Railroad, died to-day from injuries received while coasting down the rack route on a toboggan slide.

He started from the summit shortly after the passenger train on an arrangement fitted up with a double set of cleats to retain hold of the centre rack, or cog rail of the road, and fitted with a peculiar brake applied from the sides. The rack rail is covered with grease and oil dripping from the humpback engine, and is exceedingly slippery.

Marsh shot down the 16 per cent. grade like a bolt of lightning, taking the curves with a speed that was hair-raising. He rounded Windy Point and started down to the Half Way House, when the brake broke in an attempt to apply it, and the toboggan, with nothing to impede it, gained in momentum at a frightful rate. The passenger train that had left the summit was overhauled, and Marsh crashed into it with terrible force, receiving internal injuries from which he died within an hour.

He was thirty-three years old, single, and came here from Darlington, Mo.

HOW MR. LLOYD LOOKS AT IT.

Political Impressions of the Editor of The London Statist.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Thomas Lloyd, editor of The London Statist, arrived in Chicago to-day, and will remain several days.

"In my sojourn of two weeks in this country," said Mr. Lloyd, "I have not seen one man of intelligence or of property who is in favor of the election of Mr. Bryan. Perhaps I shall meet some in the West, but I haven't met them yet.

"Naturally, the immediate effects of Bryan's victory would be very bad. Every one who possesses money or property would be greatly alarmed. But after a while people here would adapt themselves to the new conditions, or elect a Congress overwhelmingly for sound money. There is no one man who can destroy the prosperity of a Nation so great as the United States, even though he be President.

"Assuming that there is nothing more than a financial crisis now, the condition is formidable only for individuals, but not for the whole country. Among those who would suffer most are foreigners who have capital invested here, for the value of their interests would depreciate. But all owners of property, as well as the wage earners, would suffer."

Blew Their Bodies High in Air.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Oct. 16.—Four men were killed and several seriously hurt by an explosion of dynamite at Kennedy's Camp, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, early this morning. The men were at work in a cut, and while tamping the blast it exploded, hurling them high in the air and frightfully mangling their bodies. The contractor, Kennedy, is the only man who was in the cut at the time who escaped alive, but he is badly injured.

Six Children Burned to Death.

NEW-WHATCOM, Washington, Oct. 16.—During the absence of J. S. Miller and wife of Linden, this county, yesterday, their house was destroyed by fire and their six children burned to death. Another child and a man named Frank Boise were seriously burned. Miller and his wife had gone to New-Whatcom to participate in a political parade, leaving their children home in care of Boise, who was visiting them. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Promotion for a Dead Man.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The President to-day signed a commission promoting to the rank of Commander in the navy a man who died several weeks ago. The commission bears the mane of William W. Gilpatrick, who entered the Naval Academy from Kansas and was graduated in 1866. Other promotions made to-day by the President are as follows: Lloyd Bankson and John G. Towresey, to be Naval Constructors with the rank of First Lieutenant.

May Irwin Gibes at Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—May Irwin, in "The Widow Jones" last night, when her adopted husband, John James Jones, was tearing his hair and declaiming in a vain effort to mollify her, turned to the audience, and, with a sly wink, said "The Boy Orator." The house yelled, and President Cleveland, who occupied a box, laughed himself red in the face.

Another Bicycle Bank Robber.

HARDY, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The Bank of Hardy has been robbed of $700 and many valuable papers. The bank is in a grocery store. A stranger who arrived in town at noon on a bicycle entered with a jug, asking for molasses. While the clerk was in the cellar filling the order the man robbed the till of the bank. The robber escaped on his wheel.

Senator Pritchard Ill.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16.—A telegram to-night to Secretary Hyams of the Republican State Committee says United States Senator Pritchard is ill at his home at Marshall, and is threatened with fever.

WHEAT AT HIGHEST POINT

DECEMBER CROP SELLS AT SEVENTY-NINE CENTS.

Extraordinary Volume of Trading on the Produce Exchange Yesterday—Total of Eleven Million Bushels Sold—Large Foreign Purchases Made—Exports for the Week Were 4,156,815 Bushels—Corn Closed at Best Price of the Day.

Wheat continues to furnish a large measure of excitement for the grain brokers in the Produce Exchange. In both activity and volume the trading yesterday was extraordinary, the price rising to its highest point for the present crop, and the sales reaching the unusual total of 11,000,000 bushels. More than 800,000 bushels were sold for export.

When the market opened the most zealous of the bull operators were in control of the wheat pit. Prices for futures started at 1⅞ above the previous night's closing figure, and the trading was sharp and rapid. Within a few minutes December wheat touched 79 cents a bushel, which is the highest price reached this season. The rush to sell at that figure was so general that the market broke temporarily and prices quickly swept downward to a fraction below 78.

The dominant sentiment among the brokers, however, was bullish, and amid considerable excitement some of the heaviest traders started in to rally the market. It responded readily, and the price of December climbed up to 78⅞ without a halt. Then came another reaction, and the price receded ⅛ of a cent at a time, until 78 was reached. For an hour or more the market fluctuated with sensational rapidity within the scope of 1 cent per bushel. All of the time the trading was very heavy.

In addition to the large foreign buying there was more than the usual speculative element in the market. Various stories were set afloat to affect the prices, but the "bull" operators had the best material at their command and they finally routed their opponents utterly. The heavy purchases for export, and the talk of shipping American wheat to Australia and India, were potent factors in the upward movement.

A sale of 25,000 bushels of wheat was made by one of the most influential members of the Exchange for shipment direct from this port to Australia. The seller did not feel at liberty to mention names for publication, but he declared that the sale was a bona fide export transaction.

During the early hours of the afternoon the market was only fairly active and the prices were steady in the neighborhood of 78½. Just about ten minutes before the close, however, there was an enthusiastic spurt on the part of the traders, and the bidding was so impetuous and unbroken up to the close of the market that the price was forced back to the highest point of the day, closing at 79 for December. Corn, although not very active, was strong, and closed at the best price of the day.

So widespread is the interest taken in the reported demand for American wheat in England that some of the members of the Produce Exchange cabled to Liverpool for particulars. Henry Hentz received from his Liverpool correspondent the following: "The Vice Regal Council of India reports that distress over a large area is anticipated, but no probability of an acute famine." The drought-suffering region is chiefly back of Calcutta.

L. B. Howe, Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, has received the following cablegram from John Jones of London, the official reporter of European markets to the New-York Exchange: "The facts with regard to Calcutta purchasing California wheat are that one cargo, per Jaresberg, or 144,000 bushels sailed, and purchase of three other cargoes for forward shipment have Calcutta options. Purchases by Indian firms are believed to be purely to outflank native combination of dealers and not to meet requirements."

The total exports of wheat (flour included) from all the ports of this country and Montreal, for the week that ended last Thursday, are reported by Bradstreet's at 4,156,815 bushels. In the previous week the exports were 4,050,000 bushels.

WHEAT GOES UP IN CHICAGO.

Advance of a Cent and Three-Quarters over Thursday's Price.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—December wheat continued to rise in price on the Board of Trade to-day. It advanced 1¾ cents over the closing price yesterday, the top price being 72¼ cents. Only a few shorts were left in the market when it closed yesterday, and most of these hastily surrendered this morning when the advance continued to their bitter regret.

The market started with a rise of 1 cent to 1½ cents. The bullish foreign quotations, particularly the advance in the Liverpool market, were considered the cause for the rise here. The American market, however, was considered strong enough to sustain the new price without the encouragement from abroad. The wheat pit could not be called excited, but the business done was heavy and the fluctuations frequent.

Immense quantities were sold by persons who already had the wheat, and it fell into the hands of more enthusiastic bulls. Short sellers were scarcer than they had been previously during the progress of the bull movement.

WHEAT SCARCE IN INDIA.

Danger of a Famine in Some Districts—American Wheat on Sale.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Viceroy of India has cabled to the Government that owing to the lack of rain the crops in Northwestern India, in several districts of Central India, and in Upper Burmah, have been damaged seriously, and that unless rain shall fall soon a famine will be inevitable. There is some local feeling in the unaffected districts owing to the exportation of wheat to the districts in which the crops are damaged, and this has caused a rise in prices.

Merchants in Calcutta are now selling American wheat, the importation of which is expected to favorably affect prices, but the present dearness is the cause of the Government granting some immediate relief to the sufferers.

A grant of ten lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for the construction of temporary wells in the Northwest and other relief works if necessary.

Wheat Booms in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—This was the banner day of the wheat boom. On the regular morning call. December was forced to $1.40⅛, an advance of over 7 cents on the best price obtained yesterday for the same option, and an advance of 17 cents since Oct. 1, when the best figure obtainable for December was $1.24¼. The advance in May was even greater than in December, the regular session this morning bringing it up to $1.44¼, against $1.36¾ as the best price obtainable yesterday. At the afternoon session December gained ¾ over the best morning prices, but subsequently dropped to $1.40. May gained ⅝ also over the morning prices, but closed at $1.42⅞.

MINISTER AND WIFE INSANE.

Driven Mad by the Attempt to Cure the Malady of One.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The Rev. John W. Milam, until within a few days pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife have both been declared insane.

Mrs. Milam is an invalid, and in the hope that he might benefit her, the pastor took up the study of medicine.

Intense study, coupled with anxiety because of his wife's pitiful condition, preyed upon his mind until it gave way, and both Mr. Milam and his wife caused intense excitement by shooting at imaginary figures, which they claimed were annoying them. This led to an investigation, which disclosed that both were mentally impaired, and the necessary steps were taken yesterday placing them under restraint.

Mr. and Mrs. Milam are middle-aged and the parents of two children. Mr. Milam has served in the ministry for years, and his record is of the best.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR CARLISLE.

Legislators Ready to Choose a Successor to Blackburn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—Three Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature from Louisville state that they will vote for Secretary Carlisle for United States Senator if it shall appear after one ballot that a Republican cannot be elected.

The three members are Representatives Stylitz, Carson, and Freeman. It is understood the remaining three Republican members stand ready to do the same thing.

E. C. Linney, who is the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, says that he will do the same thing if elected.

A special session of the Legislature is likely to be held in November or December, and it seems now almost settled that a Senator will be named to succeed Mr. Blackburn, whose term will expire March 4 next.

VITRIOLIC ARGUMENT.

Results Fatally to a Man Who Calls McKinley a Plutocrat.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Oct. 16.—At Shawnee yesterday, while James Wilson, a stockman, was getting shaved, Dr. Mahren, a prominent physician of the town, entered the shop and began talking politics.

Wilson said that McKinley was a plutocrat, and was incompetent. This enraged Mahren, who rushed to the barber's chair and dashed a bottle of vitriol in Wilson's face.

Wilson died in great agony, and Mahren was chased out of town by a mob.

Burglar Leaves $9.60, Gets Nothing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Charles Jenkins, a bicycle agent here, heard a burglar trying to break into his house. When Jenkins investigated, the burglar ran off, and in doing so his coat pocket caught on the back door-knob and was ripped out. In the pocket Jenkins found $9.60.

This is the last day of registration. The books in this city and in Brooklyn will be open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. The places to register in each election district in New-York can be ascertained by referring to the advertisement in this paper. No one can vote who is not registered.

Chicago Stock Exchange to Reopen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Chicago Stock Exchange will be reopened Nov. 5. The Exchange has been closed since Aug. 4 on account of the failure of the Moore Brothers and the resulting complications in which Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit stocks were involved.

A Centenarian for McKinley.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Joseph King of Lansingburg, aged 105, a life-long Democrat, registered to-day with the determination to vote for McKinley. A photograph of King was taken, and will be sent to McKinley.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are cloudy, followed by fair, cooler weather.

Fair weather has prevailed, except in Southern Florida and the northern portions of the lake regions, where light showers are reported. It was generally cloudy last evening in the Northern States east of the Mississippi and on the east Gulf and Florida coasts. It is cooler throughout the central valleys, the lake regions, and the Northwest, and the temperature is near freezing near Lake Superior. It is warmer in the South Atlantic States and in the Southwest.

The barometer has fallen in the Southern States and the Mississippi Valley, and risen in the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and in the Northwest. The barometer is highest north of Dakota, and lowest in the lower St. Lawrence Valley. There are some indications of a disturbance in the Gulf to the west of Cuba, but the winds continue light at coast stations.

The indications are that the weather will continue generally fair in the central valleys and on the Atlantic coast north of Florida, and light showers will occur in the lake regions. The weather will be cooler on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	43	51	52
6 A. M.	42	48	51
9 A. M.	42	52	55
12 M.	53	62	61
4 P. M.	54	64	64
6 P. M.	54	61	61
9 P. M.	57	54	57
12 P. M.	57	51	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56.75
Weather Bureau	58.00
Corresponding date 1895	49.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 4.

WILL BE ST. JOHN'S FAULT

THE FIGHT BETWEEN TAMMANY AND THE POPOCRATS.

Almost a Crisis Brought on by Dr. Miller—Conducting His Campaign at Mr. St. John's Headquarters—He Accuses Sheehan of Speaking of the Popocrats as "Those Microbes"—Tammany Men Will Blame St. John if Bryan Loses.

The row between Tammany Hall and Treasurer St. John of the Popocrats' National Committee is ripening every hour. The advocates of repudiation have fallen out among themselves, and the Tammany men say that if New-York County is lost it will be Mr. St. John's fault. Matters were brought almost to a crisis yesterday by Mr. St. John and Dr. Marion M. Miller, the Single Taxers' nominee for Congress in the Twelfth District, whose name appears upon the People's Party column of the ballot.

Dr. Miller came out yesterday in a circular, and in an interview in which he attacked both Mr. Sheehan and Col. George B. McClellan, the union Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District. Mr. St. John added to the family quarrels of the Popocrats by coming out with a statement that he lived in the Congressional District and would vote for Dr. Miller.

"I have every confidence in him," said Mr. St. John, "and you know I insisted from the start that only silver men should be nominated for Congress."

Dr. Miller used the headquarters of the Popocrats in the Bartholdi Hotel as the chief point for the distribution of his anti-Tammany and anti-McClellan circulars.

An Attack on Sheehan.

Among other things this circular says: "Upon Oct. 6, 1896, Tammany Hall, under the leadership of John C. Sheehan, renominated for Congress in the Twelfth District George B. McClellan, the present Representative. This was done in spite of the fact that he had dodged a record upon the income tax and other Democratic measures, and that he was an avowed upholder of the gold standard. To the representatives of the combined Democratic silver and labor organizations of the city, who waited on him with the request that McClellan announce his position upon the Chicago Democratic platform, or that a silver Democrat be nominated instead, Mr. Sheehan replied that McClellan was under the sole dictation of Tammany Hall, and should not, even if he desired to do so, make any statement whatsoever upon the money question."

Speaking of the delegation that called upon Mr. Sheehan, Dr. Miller said: "I was Chairman of the delegation, and that is what he told us then. The next day I went to him personally, and he said that Tammany was running this campaign, that McClellan was committed to Tammany, and practically that we did not amount to anything. It is reported that he said: 'What do we care for those microbes!' Mr. Sheehan does not understand the strength of the silver sentiment."

"Mr. Sheehan has declared for silver several times. Do you doubt his sincerity?"

"How could he be sincere when he permitted the nomination of McClellan for Congress? To me personally Mr. Sheehan tried to give an impression of the great work he was doing for Bryan. He claimed that it was the dispatch which he sent to Albany that forced Mr. Thacher off the State ticket."

Sheehan Says He Did Not Say So.

John C. Sheehan's attention was called to Dr. Miller's statement. He said: "A delegation waited on me in regard to the nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District. Practically, they wanted to dictate who should be the candidate. They asked me who was going to be nominated, and I said 'McClellan, I suppose.' They said that he would not do, that he was not a silver man. I said that Col. McClellan was a Tammany Hall man, and a good organization man, and that there was no doubt where the organization stood. Any one who says that I said, 'What do we care for those microbes,' lies."

"Have you anything to say about Treasurer St. John's attitude?"

"No, no," he replied. "Here in Tammany we are doing our utmost to elect Bryan and Sewall."

Dr. Miller's friends at the Hotel Bartholdi insisted yesterday that he would have the support of Mr. Purroy's Tammany Central Club. Mr. Sheehan refused to discuss this phase of the story in any way. It may come up at the meeting of the club to-night.

Dr. Miller's Appeal.

In appealing for contributions, Dr. Miller's circular has this to say:

"In this contest for principle, Dr. Miller has the moral support of the press, as well as of such distinguished leaders and organizations as the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for President; the Hon. William P. St. John, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; Democratic labor organizations, silver organizations, the People's Party, and of all honest Democrats and followers of W. J. Bryan, who are unprejudiced by factional affiliations or unswayed by personal motives. How will you vote? Will you cast your ballot to establish a principle of common honor in American politics, or to uphold a shyster political trick, which its author, John C. Sheehan, had himself denounced when perpetrated by David B. Hill."

Dr. Miller was asked if he had a letter from Mr. Bryan indorsing his candidacy. He did not, but he had a letter from B. G. Davis, his private secretary, dated at the Chicago headquarters, under date of Oct. 10, which congratulated Dr. Miller on "the showing your club is making and trusts that it will be the means of accomplishing much good in your city."

Bryan a Single Taxer.

Dr. Miller was asked if Mr. Bryan was a single tax man. In reply Dr. Miller handed out one of the pledges of the "W. J. Bryan Club of Single Taxers." This pledge or application for membership contains this quotation:

"He who aids in increasing landlordism in this country hastens the overthrow of the Republic, for free government will not long survive when a few own the land and means of support, while the many are tenants at will.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN."

The Tammany men say that the St. John

headquarters are losing votes for Bryan and Sewell daily.

Col. McClellan and Dr. Miller were in the same class at Princeton.

16 TO 1 DID NOT SUCCEED.

Tammany Had One Meeting, but Some Others Failed.

The Tammany men in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District had a number of meetings last night in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and in Majestic Hall, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They called the lot a "sixteen-to-one" celebration, planning to have sixteen outdoor cart-tail treats and one inside the hall.

For some reason the proposed ratio was not maintained, but, thanks to a "little German band," a few carts had speakers and auditors.

In the hall, which was crowded, George Black presided, and speeches were made by William Hepburn Russell, Franklin Quinby, Senator Charles L. Guy, John B. McGoldrick, and Mrs. Mary E. Lease. The woman from Kansas was loudly cheered, and the only incident that checked her vigorous flow of words was the playing by the "little German band" of "The New Bully."

"Women," said Mrs. Lease, "are now working with the Democratic Party for the liberation of the white slaves of bonded debt."

The sixteen trucks on which the speakers were to stand out of doors were distributed along both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and in the intersecting avenues between Third Avenue and Park Avenue. With the aid of the little German band and a few shouters one of the meetings was finally set going opposite the entrance to the hall. Then the band and the leaders went down the street and drummed up another small crowd and marched it up to a wagon. This operation was repeated until six speakers were set going. Some of the other banner-bedecked wagons stood unoccupied during the evening.

Lyman W. Redington, candidate for Assembly from the Thirty-fourth District, spoke in front of the Columbus Theatre. Among those who spoke in other wagons were Charles Cook, John W. Keller, Alexander Jamison, George Black, J. W. Savage, C. L. Pollock, and George C. Streeter.

ALTGELD ARRIVES TO-DAY.

Will Be Met at the Railroad Station by a Committee of "Pops."

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, who is to speak to the German-American allies of Tammany at the Cooper Institute to-night, is due to arrive at 7:40 o'clock this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will be met at the station by "Pop" Treasurer St. John, Dr. Schultz, W. F. Crell, Chairman of the German-American silver organization, and other members of the Reception Committee. He will be taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was said last night at Popocratic headquarters that Chairman Danforth of the State Popocrats and John C. Sheehan would call on Gov. Altgeld to-day.

Chairman Danforth said yesterday that engagements would prevent his attending Gov. Altgeld's meeting. Mr. Danforth said that the Governor was a "great orator." John C. Sheehan will not attend the meeting.

Executive Chairman Truman of the Popocrats has also engagements that will prevent him from attending.

Just before Bryan's nomination Gov. Altgeld said to a New-York Democrat, who is a well-known business man: "The trouble is the Democratic Party has no issue with which to go into the campaign. We must make one. The silver question is the best thing with which to confuse and fool the people. Therefore we will make silver the issue."

A Dinner to Russell Sturgis.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. Russell Sturgis in honor of his sixtieth birthday was given at the Hotel Waldorf last night by brother artists representing the various societies that form the Fine Arts Federation of New-York, of which Mr. Sturgis is President. Many prominent painters and sculptors attended. The dinner was given in recognition of the high standing of Mr. Sturgis among the artists and art lovers of this country. As a writer and lecturer on art subjects Mr. Sturgis is widely known. He has held official positions in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Columbia University, and the College of the City of New-York.

To Return George T. Quinn.

Extradition papers were made out yesterday for the return to this city of George T. Quinn, who has been arrested in Los Angeles, Cal. Quinn was employed by James T. Hall, a decorator, of 131 West Thirteenth Street. A draft for $441 was given to Quinn Sept. 23 to deposit in the National Park Bank. He raised this to $741, it is alleged, collected the money, and fled. It is also alleged that Quinn took with him the wife of Henry W. Gamble, a druggist, of 333 Smith Street, Brooklyn, and abandoned his own wife and several children.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The Leaf Tobacco Sound Money Club will hold its third public meeting in the Board of Trade rooms, 178 Pearl Street, this afternoon, at 3:15 o'clock. The list of speakers includes Darwin R. James, J. Murray Mitchell, Israel F. Fisher, Louis Ash, Fred Herzog, Robert A. Sharkey, and H. B. Hubbard. A glee club will also be in attendance. The leaf tobacco men pride themselves that out of a membership of over 500, there are only five Bryan men.

—State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge presided at the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, at its Broadway headquarters, yesterday. Mr. Aldridge spoke upon the issues of the campaign. He was followed by State Treasurer Addison C. Colvin. Mr. Colvin was enthusiastically received. Other speakers were Charles H. Treat and the Hon. E. A. Hartshorn.

—The West Side Sound Money League expects to have 2,000 people at a mass meeting to be held this evening at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. Speeches will be made by Thomas Barrett, John F. Doyle, former Dock Commissioner Phelan, J. J. Connelly, former Chamberlain Crain, J. C. Tomlinson, and Major John Byrne.

—Broome Street merchants who believe in sound money are going to hold a series of mass meetings every Saturday afternoon until election day. The meeting at 2:30 to-day will be addressed by Congressman Quigg, Col. Fred D. Grant, C. N. Bovee, Jr., J. M. Mayer, and J. Leslie Gossin. Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart has also been invited.

—There was a rousing sound-money meeting at the corner of Madison and Catharine Streets last evening, under the auspices of the John Murray Mitchell Campaign Committee. Congressman Mitchell was the principal speaker. Charles Abbott, Thomas Ronan, and James Judge also spoke.

—An enthusiastic sound-money meeting was held by the wholesale drug and chemical trade men at 59 and 61 Maiden Lane yesterday. Speeches were made by J. A. Dutton, J. B. Cleaver, George J. Seabury, Andrew B. Rogers, John Vlay, and "Syd" H. Carragan.

—There will be a sound-money meeting Monday evening at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street and in front of 88 Eighth Avenue, at which Clarence W. Meade, Frank S. Pavey, William Halpin, John J. Bevlin, William Byrnes, and others will speak.

—The noonday meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club heard Actor Edward Vroom on the money question yesterday. Mr. Vroom made a hit. J. H. Littlefield of New-Jersey also spoke.

—There will be a reception and benefit to the Wage Earners' Patriotic League by the Food and Industrial Exposition at Grand Central Palace, Thursday evening, Oct. 22.

—The German Democracy of New-York has arranged a big mass meeting for to-night at Cooper Union.

Humor

In the blood may develop into scrofula or other serious disease. Do not delay. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies the blood and cures scrofula, etc.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS WIN

WILL HAVE A COLUMN ON THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

The Court of Appeals Affirms the Second Decision in the Brooklyn Case—The Opinion of the Court Is Unanimous—The Finding in Effect Sustains the Action Already Taken by Secretary of State Palmer.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The gold Democrats in this State are entitled to a party column on the official ballot under the name of National Democratic Party.

This was decided this morning by the Court of Appeals.

The court handed down a decision affirming the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department in the Brooklyn Assembly case, which holds that the National Democratic Party nominations are regular party nominations, and that the National Party is entitled to a party column on the official ballot in this State.

All the Judges concur in this decision, except Judge Vann, not voting, as he is the Republican candidate for Court of Appeals Judge, to succeed himself.

There was no opinion prepared to accompany the decision of the court.

This decision of the Court of Appeals is final, and will hold in all cases throughout the State where the right of nominees of the National Democratic Party to a place on the official ballot in a party column has been contested by the regular State Democratic organization.

The decision of the Court of Appeals also in effect sustains the decision of Secretary of State Palmer, who several days ago decided that he would give the National Democratic Party a column on the official ballot.

JERSEY'S PARTY NAME CONTEST.

Clerk Fisher Advised that He Must Make His Choice.

John G. Fisher, Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday consulted with Judge Lippincott as to what course he should pursue in the matter of the protest filed by the National Democratic Party against the nominations made in their name by the Bryan and Sewall Democrats.

Mr. Fisher was advised that under the law he must give an official decision as to the party for which he would print official tickets. From that decision, he was told, an appeal could be taken, and that would bring the matter legitimately before the Supreme Court for Hudson County.

Mr. Fisher declined to say which side he would favor, but from the tenor of his remarks it is believed that he will recognize the Palmer and Buckner County Committee.

The situation was further complicated yesterday by an announcement made by Allan L. McDermott. He was first nominated by the Bryan and Sewall Democrats for Congress, and shortly afterward they filed his name with County Clerk Fisher, claiming to be the National Democratic Party. Mr. McDermott subsequently refused the nomination given him by the Davis faction. Now he claims that as he did not refuse the nomination for which his name was filed by what he terms the gold element of the party, that nomination must stand, and the County Clerk must print the official tickets with his name on them.

The Palmer and Buckner committee has filed the name of Rynier J. Wortendyke, and that committee claims Mr. Wortendyke as its candidate.

BAY STATE PALMER MANAGERS.

National Democratic Party Now Fully Organized, It Appears.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The National Democracy in this State has its State Committee organized as follows: Chairman—Nathan Matthews, Jr., Boston; Secretary—John C. Lane, Norwood; Treasurer—Charles V. Dasey, Boston; Executive Committee—Sigourney Butler, Boston; Joseph L. Sweet, Attleborough; James B. McConnell, Fitchburg; William T. Jenney, Medford; Ira C. Hersey, Boston; Finance Committee—Henry C. Thacher, Yarmouth; C. C. Jackson, Boston; J. F. Moors, Boston; A. C. Houghton, North Adams, and Morton Prince, Boston.

The members of the committee are enthusiastic over the excellent work being done in the campaign by the sound money men in this State and in the Western and Southern States. They are much pleased with the prospects of the National Democratic Party in the State and Nation.

Palmer and Buckner's Tour.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 16.—Gens. Palmer and Buckner arrived this afternoon on the way from Montgomery. They made short addresses at Evergreen, Brewton, and Greenville, Ala., where there were large crowds gathered to greet them. They will leave this city at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will make short speeches at Scranton, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, and Bay St. Louis, reaching New-Orleans at 12:20 P. M., where great preparations have been made for their reception.

Gold Men Win in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Judge Stevenson this morning decided the contest between the silver and gold Democrats. The latter will have their name, "National Democrats," on the Australian ballot unless the Supreme Court shall reverse the decision. Judge Stevenson sustained the demurrer of Attorney General Remley, who contended that the action of the State Board was final.

New-Jersey Nominations.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—The Essex County Democrats this evening nominated George H. Lambert for State Senator and Jacob Haussling for Sheriff. The Assembly ticket named is as follows: J. R. Nugent, J. F. Caffrey, Otto Horscer, William H. Nichols, George A. Hill, Thomas T. Dorning, George W. Dicker, of Newark; John O'Hagen of Orange, Theodore Umbfcheiden of Vailsburg, Fred W. Moffet of Bloomfield, and David Quinlan of Montclair.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—The Republicans of Mercer County to-day renominated for Assembly the present members, E. C. Hutchinson, G. W. MacPherson, and J. W. Thorm.

GRIFFIN TO HIS NEIGHBORS

THE SOUND-MONEY CANDIDATE SPEAKS AT WATERTOWN.

Congratulates Democrats on Their Refusal to Accept the Chicago Declarations and Their Determination to Uphold the Principles of Their Party—Republicans, He Says, Are Learning the Evils of Their Paternalistic Doctrines.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Daniel G. Griffin, candidate of the National Democratic Party for Governor, and his running mate, Frederic W. Hinrichs, with A. Walker Otis of New-York, spoke here, in Mr. Griffin's home, to-night, to what was in many respects the most interesting meeting of the campaign in this section.

Mr. Griffin gave a significant warning to old, as well as new, opponents, that the party of which he is the standard bearer in this State will neither ally itself to the Republican organization nor accept the leadership of those now in control of the regular Democracy, and announced that it will have other battles to fight after this one is over.

The Opera House was filled. The audience was composed largely of the well-read and well-to-do people of the city and vicinity, representing all the parties. Henry Purcell, a former County Judge, presided, and there were fifty Vice Presidents, selected from among the gold Democrats of Jefferson County, headed by Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Griffin's Speech.

Mr. Griffin said:

"If this meeting had been held last July there would have been many present apprehensive of the result of the contest then opening between those who would revolutionize the monetary system of our country in a single day and those who believe safety lies in adhering to the present system, evolved from the experience and founded on the judgment of the most civilized nations. But happily present events are demonstrating again the safety of relying on popular suffrage, in our Republic at least, to solve questions which, if arising in almost any other country, would be referred to trained financiers alone. But so great are the opportunities of our people for obtaining knowledge of any subject on which they are required to act that problems for experts in government elsewhere are met here and settled by popular suffrage in a way to command the admiration of the world. But he who would have the American people approach the consideration of so grave a question as now absorbs public attention inflamed by passion, disregarding the lessons of experience and relying on the spirit of jingoism instead of intelligent patriotism and patient investigation, is an unsafe guide indeed; and so no doubt will be declared by a vast majority of our citizens in the coming election.

"For a Democrat to declare, on the adoption of the Chicago platform, that he would not vote for the candidates nominated thereon, then meant he alarmed his friends by his temerity and consigned himself to political oblivion in the opinions of hostile critics. But mark the change! In three short months the Governor of Illinois, the directing spirit of the Chicago Convention, must come to New-York, if he comes at all, with Tammany Hall even disclaiming any responsibility for his presence or his utterances. This is but one of the many signs that the people of New-York can listen to and even applaud a well-spoken folly without being misled thereby.

Encouragng Signs.

"While no man can rejoice more than I do over the encouraging signs now evident everywhere that progress and not reaction, that thrift and not disaster, that honor and not dishonor are to be the fruits of the coming election, yet I regret as much as any one that the party organization to which I belonged for many years must thereby incur its share of censure, earned by sacrificing convictions to the clamor of party regularity.

"And, furthermore, I rejoice that as doubt of the defeat of the Chicago candidates is being dispelled, the chief desires of those who organized the Indianapolis Convention are coming nearer realization, viz.: that there shall be preserved the principles of Democracy by a party organization commanding votes enough now to inspire hope for its success in the future, to warrant the belief that Democracy shall never again be dishonored in the name of Democracy; that in the future as in the past there shall be two parties engaged in close and patriotic rivalry for the support and confidence of all citizens, and that vocation, residence, or circumstance in life shall not again be thought sufficient to determine a voter's sympathy with either party.

A Talk to Republicans.

"A word to you, my Republican friends. If from the conduct of many Democrats in the present canvass you are hoping that opposition to Governmental paternalism as taught by your candidate has passed away, and that you have nothing to fear in that respect in the future, you never made a greater mistake. For the very men whose patriotism is being vindicated by their willingness now to postpone the settlement of minor matters of public policy in order to avert a more imminent and greater danger to public welfare, will again be contending against you in the near future for the emancipation of individual enterprise from the blighting effects of Governmental dependence, and for the substitution of strict economy in place of wasteful public extravagance. Then you cannot charge them, as you too often did unjustly in the past, that partisanship and sectional prejudices are the foundation of their conduct.

Thinks Republicans Are Learning.

"But better than all, my Republican friends, you are being converted, unwillingly or unconsciously, perhaps, but still converted, by stern experience to the belief that the extreme views you one time held concerning the expediency of governmental interference with the vocations of the people are the chief support of the absurd and dangerous doctrines against which we are both contending to-day. From your former position in this respect you must inevitably recede and thus will be observed again the best feature of our form of government—the constant narrowing of the margins of difference between parties and the resultant equalizing of their numerical strength."

Four to One on McKinley.

Graham Blandy, a member of the Stock Exchange, openly offered in the board room yesterday to wager almost any amount within reason on McKinle's election at odds of four to one. There were no takers.

THE TOTAL REGISTRATION.

The Figures Reach 281,711 for the Three Days.

The third day of registration for this year's election ended last night at 10 o'clock. Voters showed a much livelier interest in this part of their public duty than they manifested last Saturday, which was the second day of registration. As soon as the registration places were opened at 7 o'clock yesterday morning there was a rush for the booths. In many places crowds were waiting for the hour of 7 to arrive, and immediately pressed around the poll clerks, creating some confusion and delay.

The politicians and the county and Assembly District clubs showed renewed zeal yesterday in urging voters to register. Their efforts resulted in an appreciable increase in the registration. The various Republican clubs were very active throughout the day, and the Popocratic clubs showed equal zeal but inferior organization and effectiveness. John C. Sheehan said last night that Tammany had been actively at work all day in urging voters to register. In the Tammany strongholds, however, the election officers report more indifference than is found in other districts of the city, and the registration is comparatively lighter than elsewhere.

Another feature noticeable in the registration of yesterday was the large number of employes who went to the booths at all hours of the day. It was ascertained that in a great many instances business houses, hotels, and factories had given full opportunity for their laborers and clerks to register; and, in most cases, the employes were urged to put themselves in a position to vote on Nov. 3.

The following table shows the registration in this city yesterday in all the Assembly Districts, together with the registration for the third day in 1892-3-4-5, and the aggregates for the whole city on the third day in these years compared with the total for 1896:

Ass'bly Dist.	3d Dy. 1892.	3d Dy. 1893.	3d Dy. 1894.	3d Dy. 1895.	3d Dy. 1896.
1	2,228	1,904	1,841	1,235	1,202
2	3,456	3,465	2,294	1,647	1,911
3	2,465	2,147	1,777	1,769	1,852
4	2,065	1,794	1,678	1,712	1,808
5	2,458	2,087	1,835	1,605	1,883
6	2,424	1,933	1,952	2,004	2,319
7	2,929	2,454	2,422	1,756	1,994
8	3,139	2,686	2,575	1,166	1,120
9	2,566	2,428	2,424	1,751	1,985
10	2,352	1,959	2,123	1,608	1,783
11	2,027	1,939	1,823	1,571	1,727
12	2,137	1,836	1,952	1,426	1,411
13	2,459	2,253	2,248	1,393	1,693
14	2,262	2,107	2,053	1,827	1,940
15	2,353	2,237	2,159	1,408	1,655
16	2,511	2,096	2,225	1,603	1,629
17	2,001	1,709	1,760	1,583	1,690
18	1,931	1,556	1,921	1,807	1,931
19	2,256	2,028	2,341	2,080	2,465
20	1,825	1,439	1,543	1,821	1,911
21	1,986	1,907	2,100	2,169	2,672
22	1,870	1,628	1,756	1,801	1,879
23	2,473	2,586	2,667	1,980	2,385
24	2,114	1,881	1,901	1,567	1,856
25	1,983	1,753	2,068	1,817	2,081
26	2,841	2,244	2,646	1,269	1,638
27	2,647	2,587	2,718	1,608	1,794
28	1,984	1,965	2,249	1,401	1,900
29	2,275	2,064	2,508	1,906	2,209
30	1,670	1,457	1,699	1,850	2,156
31	....	....	....	1,965	2,328
32	....	....	....	1,845	2,389
33	....	....	....	1,753	2,017
34	....	....	....	1,579	3,310
35	....	....	....	3,084	3,995
An'exed Dis.	....	....	....	574	812
Total 3d day.	69,667	62,106	63,338	62,060	71,421
Total 1st day	92,682	68,994	102,812	80,315	139,225
Total 2d day.	109,940	76,633	98,878	82,456	71,065
Total, 3 days.	272,289	207,733	265,028	233,831	281,711

BIGGEST BROOKLYN EVER HAD.

The Total for the Three Days Is 178,134.

The total registration in Brooklyn yesterday was 44,506, making a total for the three days of 178,134, which is much larger than for the first three days of any previous year in Brooklyn.

Following are the returns as received at Police Headquarters from the 629 election districts:

The following table gives comparisons of three days' registration in Brooklyn since 1892:

THIRD DAY'S REGISTRATION.

Wards.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First	960	949	892	1,185	877
Second	452	259	404	455	413
Third	866	770	726	808	730
Fourth	673	642	647	707	694
Fifth	772	749	783	812	662
Sixth	1,755	1,568	1,567	2,066	1,691
Seventh	1,636	1,686	1,562	1,643	1,475
Eighth	1,808	1,518	1,541	1,547	1,276
Ninth	1,610	1,706	1,604	1,550	1,490
Tenth	1,680	1,663	1,518	1,687	1,503
Eleventh	1,267	1,136	918	1,103	1,022
Twelfth	1,244	1,146	1,201	1,415	1,210
Thirteenth	1,166	1,206	1,054	1,101	1,134
Fourteenth	1,547	1,173	1,169	1,016	1,303
Fifteenth	1,337	1,279	1,017	1,116	1,118
Sixteenth	1,625	1,580	1,443	1,499	1,576
Seventeenth	2,032	1,939	1,752	1,779	1,584
Eighteenth	874	786	784	731	....
Nineteenth	1,557	1,507	1,380	1,363	1,393
Twentieth	1,073	1,139	940	1,134	924
Twenty-first	2,410	2,300	2,076	2,207	2,127
Twenty-second	2,456	2,166	2,137	2,149	1,960
Twenty-third	2,434	2,244	2,101	2,149	2,001
Twenty-fourth	1,105	999	982	927	782
Twenty-fifth	1,858	1,779	1,336	1,507	1,360
Twenty-sixth	2,168	1,835	1,636	1,704	1,372
Twenty-seventh	1,283	1,419	1,261	1,319	1,283
Twenty-eighth	2,817	2,392	2,108	1,917	1,729
Twenty-ninth	829	704	483	....	....
Thirtieth	729	627	377	....	....
Thirty-first	462	507	359	....	....
Thirty-second	210	....	....	....	....
Total	44,456	41,553	37,831	38,956	35,381

BROOKLYN'S TOTAL REGISTRATION FOR THE THREE DAYS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First day	90,394	59,803	76,146	62,368	67,733
Second day	43,234	54,716	55,638	53,069	62,278
Third day	44,506	41,553	37,831	38,956	35,381
Total	178,134	156,132	169,815	154,384	165,392

Bryan's A-Begging.

Thomas Babcock, chief of the local Board of Civil Service Examiners, yesterday sent a formal notification to the Civil Service Commission in Washington of the attempt of the Bryan Democratic State Committee to collect campaign funds from Custom House employes. Mr. Babcock regards the soliciting circular sent out by Chairman Truman as a violation of the civil service law. Four hundred of the begging circulars reached the appraisers' stores by mail yesterday morning. They were not distributed.

The 181st Street Improvement.

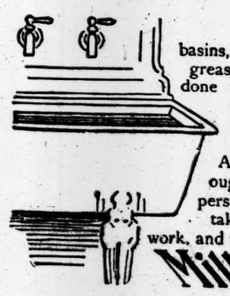
The Board of Street Opening, at a meeting yesterday, rescinded its action providing that in the matter of opening One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, the city should pay 30 per cent. of the assessments, but that benefits of it should not apply to land within a radius of 250 feet of the improvement. After rescinding this action, the Board passed a resolution leaving out the area of benefit clause.

Horatio W. Garrett's Body Arrives.

The body of Horatio W. Garrett, twenty-four years old, who died abroad, arrived in New-York last evening on the steamship St. Paul. The body was transferred to a Baltimore and Ohio train to be taken to Baltimore for burial. Accompanying the body were Robert and John Garrett, brothers of the dead man; Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, his mother, and Mrs. Horatio W. Garrett, his widow.

Excise Violation, $1,000 Fine.

Pasquale Liquori, who kept a saloon at 545 West Fifty-ninth Street, was convicted of selling liquors without a license. Judge McMahon yesterday imposed upon him a fine of $1,000 and a sentence of thirty days in the penitentiary. This is the second instance of a fine of $1,000 imposed for excise violation in the Court of General Sessions.



Your sink,

basins, tubs, etc., never become clogged with grease, if the washing that's done in them is done with Pearline.

A small matter perhaps—but remember that Pearline (use no soap) saves trouble and annoyance in a great many just such small matters. And the truth is that these little things alone ought to be enough to lead any quick-witted person to use Pearline (use without soap)—even without taking into account the big things, the saving in work, and wear and tear, and time, and money etc.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

GENERALS REACH COLUMBUS.

Greeted by Fifty Thousand People—A Fatal Accident.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The greeting which the capital city of McKinley's State gave to the Union Generals to-night was as magnificent, bar none, as any which has marked their triumphal march. Fifty thousand enthusiastic citizens of all parties turned into the streets to watch a parade of marching clubs aggregating 6,000. It was by far the most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign.

Nearly every member of every Republican organization in the city was in line. There were besides organized delegations of business men, the Grand Army, and ex-soldier organizations, and all sorts and conditions of men.

The event was made sad by an accident which befell Col. George D. Freeman, the Grand Marshal, who was thrown under his horse in front of the Board of Trade Building and fatally hurt. He died at midnight.

The Generals were met by a committee and in gayly decorated carriages escorted along the line amid the cheers of the assembled thousands and afterwards taken to the Park Rink, which seats 6,000. The crowd was wildly enthusiastic.

On the stage, besides the distinguished speakers, were ex-Congressman Outhwaite, Henry J. Booth, who was nominated for Congress by the silver Democrats in this district, and refused to accept, and other prominent Democrats.

Gens. Howard and Alger made brief and stirring addresses, but the veteran Gen. Sickles aroused the greatest enthusiasm. He was caustic and witty by turns. When a seat gave way Gen. Sickles remarked: "There goes a plank of the Chicago platform." He gave a touching description of his recent meeting with Gen. Longstreet, denounced Bryan as acting under instructions from a committee and as bad as the miscreant who sells his vote, and asked in derision why the Popocrat candidate did not invite some Generals to assist him. A voice answered that the Generals, both Union and Confederate, were on the other side.

The Ohio committee has attached a flat car to the veterans' train and placed upon it a six-pounder cannon, which will be manned by a corps and fired before the train reaches the points where addresses are to be made. Gen. A. T. Wyckoff, ex-Secretary of State, will accompany the Generals through this State.

MR. BRYAN AND PROHIBITION.

Nobody in Nebraska Ever Knew He Actively Opposed It.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

In a public meeting held at Indianapolis Sept. 29 a Mr. Davidson, formerly connected with an Omaha German paper, extolled William Jennings Bryan as the champion of personal liberty and the implacable foe of prohibition. This portion of the Davidson speech is being reproduced in the German free-silver organs for the manifest purpose of influencing German-Americans to support the candidacy of Bryan. Amerika, the leading German Catholic paper of the West, published at St. Louis, gives such great prominence to Davidson's utterances that we deem it our duty to correct its bold and unblushing misstatements.

Nobody in these parts ever heard of Mr. Bryan having anything to do with the campaign against prohibition. During the struggle in the Legislature he was never known to have uttered one word in behalf of personal liberty or against the submission of the proposed amendment. When the issue was squarely before the public he not only did not deliver a single speech against prohibition, but dodged the issue throughout his own Congressional canvass. In his own town of Lincoln, he was reputed to be in sympathy with the prohibition side, although his party had in its platform declared for high license and against the prohibitory amendment. The fact that Mr. Bryan to-day confidently counts upon getting not less than one-half of the prohibition vote in Nebraska, as he also expects to do in Michigan and other States, disproves the fictions of Davidson. Everybody in Nebraska knows that the campaign against prohibition in 1890 was conducted by The Bee and its editor, in conjunction with prominent Republicans and Democrats, without the aid or consent of Mr. Bryan. If the editors of Amerika have any doubts on that score let them direct an inquiry to Fred Metz of this city, who is on the Bryan Electoral ticket.

The next thing we may expect to hear will be that some other campaign fabricator will claim for Bryan the support of Catholics on the ground of his championship of their cause in the fight against A. P. Aism in this city and State a year ago. On that occasion The World-Herald, of which Mr. Bryan was responsible editor, championed the A. P. A. cause and did all it could to elect the A. P. A. candidates. Then, as in the prohibition fight, Mr. Bryan played hide and seek and sought to placate his Democratic anti-A. P. A. friends by disclaiming responsibility for the editorial policy of the paper, which at that time was absolutely under his control. If the editors of Amerika have any doubts on that score, let them direct an inquiry to the Hon. T. J. Mahoney of Omaha, late Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge

Wild Talk for a Senator.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Has the Hon. William M. Stewart taken leave of his senses? We find him reported in the THE NEW-YORK TIMES as telling a crowd of persons in the corridor of the Hoffman House that the people out West who are for Bryan and free silver know they must make good use of their ballots this year, "for, if they do not, it will be the last time they will have the chance to vote!"

Also, as telling the same crowd, on the same occasion, that, if Major McKinley is elected, "this will become a government by military power!"

What utter, driveling nonsense! Major McKinley a usurper! Government by bayonets! No more voting! No more liberty! One expects such stuff from fellows like Debs, but not from white-haired Senators of the United States.

If the Hon. William M. Stewart has not taken leave of his senses, he seems to be taking leave of something quite as important.

PROF. SETH'S WELCOME

BEGINS HIS PRINCETON SESQUICENTENNIAL LECTURES.

The Scottish Instructor's Subject Is "Theism"—Prof. Thomson of Cambridge University Gives His Closing Discourse, and Responds with Feeling to Warm Praise—Prof. Dowden on Wordsworth and the French Revolution.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Prof. Andrew Seth of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived to-day and began his course of lectures in the Princeton Sesquicentennial series of discourses by eminent foreign professors.

Prof. Seth has long been known at Princeton because of his contributions to philosophy and theology. The classes in theism, ethics, and metaphysics are always advised to read Prof. Seth's books, and his name is a familiar one in the classroom. Consequently, Princetonians were glad of an opportunity of coming in personal contact with the eminent Scottish thinker.

The subject of his course of lectures is "Theism." At 11 A. M., the hour set for his discourse, the auditorium of Alexander Hall was packed, among the audience being many visiting professors and teachers. The Rev. Dr. Shields, Professor of the Harmony of Science and Religion in Princeton University, introduced the lecturer, calling attention to the fact that Prof. Seth comes as a delegate bearing greetings to Princeton from the Alma Mater of two of Princeton's most famous Presidents, Witherspoon and McCosh.

After expressing his appreciation of an opportunity of addressing an American audience, and particularly a Princeton audience, at the time of the Sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the college, Prof. Seth said in part:

"Three terms suffice to express the teachings of philosophy concerning the Divine Being—pantheism, deism, and theism. Pantheism finds God in every material manifestation. Deism lays great emphasis on the transcendence of God, making Him a spirit beyond the stars. Theism indicates the view which endeavors to recognize both the immanence and the transcendence of God.

Periods in Philosophy.

"It is not uncommon in the history of philosophy to regard universalism a characteristic of the seventeenth century and individualism a characteristic of the eighteenth century. The former leads to pantheism, the latter to deism, and deism leads to atheism. The seventeenth century found expression in the philosophy of Spinoza, while Locke and Leibnitz shaped the thought of the eighteenth century. Leibnitz was an elaboration of individualism, as distinct from the all-devouring pantheism of Spinoza.

"In England and France Locke's work was the philosophical Bible of the century. The first fruit of Locke's philosophy in England was the historically important movement of deism or religion of nature. This was started in France by Voltaire. Lessing was among the first to break the spell of the eighteenth century individualism. Through Goethe's teachings that a man who truly loves God must not desire that God should love him in return, universalism again became predominent, and Schleiermacher introduced the same spirit into theology.

"Wordsworth and Coleridge were influenced by the pantheistic teachings of Spinoza, and Shelley's aerial flights carry him to pantheism, pure and simple. All these poets give utterance to the idea that the divine is not to be sought beyond the stars. But within and around us, here or nowhere, God is to be found. This theory secured a strong hold on the thought of the nineteenth century, and was adhered to by Carlyle in Europe and Emerson in America.

"Theism proper finds its starting point in Kant, from whose philosophy all the lines of modern speculative thought radiate. Spinoza lives again in Shelley and Hegel, and the latter's new universalism aids and corrects the universalism of the old time. For he defines absolute not as substance, but as subject, and he thus escapes the negative philosophy of Spinoza.

"Kant's philosophy was many-sided. According to the sage of Konigsberg, the rational conception is a subjective mode into which we are thrown, stimulated by sensations. The knower is in the world which he comes to know, and consciousness is not outside of reality, but in the immediate presence of reality itself. Knowledge is not an imported product. Kant bases all his positive philosophy on ethics. He sets out by asking what are the conditions of possibility of ethical experience. He finds that the first condition is the 'thou shalt' of duty, which he terms the categorical imperative. But if 'ought' is the condition, 'can' is implied."

Not Happiness, but Duty.

"Hence, moral freedom is the first postulate of ethical life, God and immorality being the other postulates. But the moral man must take no account of happiness, but do right for duty's sake. If morality is to be justified, we must believe we have the universe behind our morality. But here is a discrepancy, for a moral universe must be constructed for the hereafter. Here God is treated by Kant as deistic. Duty for duty's sake takes us back to the hedonism of the eighteenth century."

Prof. Joseph John Thomson of Cambridge University, England, delivered the final lecture in his course, on the subject, "The Discharge of Electricity in Gases." The largest audience that has yet listened to Prof. Thomson assembled in the physical lecture room to listen to this discourse. Not often do men grow enthusiastic over a technical subject, but to-day Prof. Thomson received round after round of applause on his brilliant lecture and its accompanying experiments.

Prof. Thomson has made a profound impression on Princeton and her visitors. At the close of the lecture, Prof. Hastings proposed a vote of thanks to Prof. Thomson. In proposing the vote he said that every one present had enjoyed the lectures and that all had found instruction in them, whether well informed upon the subject treated or not. This vote was carried with enthusiasm, and Profs. Mundenhall and Webster spoke briefly in praise of the course of lectures. Prof. Thomson responded with much feeling.

Prof. Dowden of Dublin.

Prof. Edward Dowden of the University of Dublin delivered his fifth lecture on the subject of the French Revolution and English literature in Alexander Hall at 3 P. M. The special topic of this lecture was "Recovery and Reaction: Wordsworth." He said, in part:

"The early part of Wordsworth's relation with the revolutionary movement is expressed in his 'Prelude.'

WHAT BRYAN TRIED TO DO

HE CAME VERY NEAR BEING A THEATRICAL PRESS AGENT.

This Was to Have Been His Starting Point in a Career upon the Stage —The Idea Suggested Last Spring by Will J. Block, the Manager— It Proved Attractive and Was Only Dropped When Higher Aspirations Intervened.

William Jennings Bryan came very near being a theatrical press agent, perhaps an actor, before he allowed his ambition to settle on the Presidency. He has applied for both those jobs. Just before making application to serve in the highest office on earth Mr. Bryan wrote to his old college chum, Will Block, at the present the manager of "The Heart of Maryland" company, asking to be employed as press agent. The last letter which Bryan wrote upon the subject was within a month of the time that the Chicago Convention nominated him for President.

When Manager Block was in Lincoln, Neb., early last Spring, as the manager of the "Pudd'nhead Wilson" company, with Frank Mayo as the star, he was delighted to run across his old college chum, W. J. Bryan. It was the first time they had met since leaving the Illinois State College. Mr. Bryan attended a performance of the play, and wrote a most complimentary account of it in The Omaha Herald-World, of which he was the correspondent. Between acts he chatted over old times with Manager Block. Bryan also told him of his failure in life from a financial standpoint. He had a family to support; he was about to sever his connection with the Omaha newspaper; his law practice was not bringing him a sufficient amount to enable him to make both ends meet, and, in short, the outlook was anything but rosy.

Mr. Block, remembering that at college young Bryan had often been told that there was a great career for him as an actor, recalled this. This had a cheering effect upon "the boy orator of the Platte," and he spoke as if he had made a mistake in not adopting the histrionic art. Mr. Block thought there was still time for his friend to change his profession, but that at the beginning he might be sufficiently successful to earn a support for his family. It was suggested that while preparing for the change, Mr. Bryan might secure a position as a theatrical press agent.

The suggestion must have strangely impressed itself upon the future Popocratic candidate, for a short time after this he wrote to Manager Block, applying for a position as press agent. The letter was referred to the managers of the Herald Square Theatre, but as the season was then drawing near a close nothing was done in the matter. Indeed, though, to keep the matter in mind until the opening of the present season, and then find a place for his college friend.

Had "Silver Dick" Bland been nominated by the Chicago Convention the chances are that Mr. Bryan would now be engaged in "booming" some theatrical star, instead of performing a like service for himself. Being a newspaper man, he is familiar with the duties of a press agent, which is to concoct all sorts of tales that will keep the star well in the public mind. Now that Mr. Bryan has demonstrated his ability in this direction, several theatrical men who knew of Bryan's desire to become a press agent feel very much chagrined at not seeking him. They candidly admit they let a prize slip through their fingers, for any man who can induce a wage earner to vote for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 could persuade the public that his star was another Booth or Jefferson and the play of unprecedented merit. And when it came to getting up stories of actresses' divorce suits or their engagements to marry millionaires, the leaders of theatrical affairs say that Mr. Bryan would have proved himself a genius.

Mr. Block refuses to furnish for publication the letters of Mr. Bryan applying for the position of press agent. "I have the letters in my possession," said Mr. Block, "but it would be discourteous to Mr. Bryan to make them public. Besides, as a theatrical manager, it might hurt me. I am very sorry that the story is to be published, and if I had known that it would be I would not have mentioned it."

At least two theatrical managers here read Mr. Bryan's letters, and a number of persons have heard Mr. Block tell the story, substantially as detailed above.

As Bryan's defeat now appears to be certain, his chances of succeeding as an actor were much discussed in theatrical circles yesterday. With the advertising that he has received since the Chicago Convention, many think he would be a drawing card in the opinion of some of the leading managers of the city.

This is the last day of registration. The books in this city and in Brooklyn will be open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. The places to register in each election district in New-York can be ascertained by referring to the advertisement in this paper. No one can vote who is not registered.

SENTENCED HIM RELUCTANTLY.

Judge Hudspeth Said He Believed a Convict Was Innocent.

Judge Hudspeth, in imposing sentences yesterday, in the Hudson County General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, said there was one he would like to forego, but could not.

William Clancy and James O'Brien were tried for robbing the safe in George Lawrence's coal office, on Communipaw Avenue. At the trial, Clancy swore that he was not in Jersey City on the day of the robbery. O'Brien said he did not make the acquaintance of his alleged accomplice until after they were arrested. Both men were convicted. Judge Hudspeth sentenced O'Brien to State prison for five years. Clancy was remanded so that his story might be investigated. Judge Hudspeth said yesterday that from the inquiries he had made he was satisfied that Clancy's story was true, and that he was innocent, but that he must be governed by the verdict of the jury. He sentenced Clancy to State prison for five years, but said he would personally go before the Court of Pardons and intercede for him. Clancy thanked the Court.

Trade Dollar Swindler Released.

John S. Blue, who swindled several persons in Jersey City with trade dollars, which he induced them to take in exchange for bank notes, that he could send to his wife in a letter, was arraigned before Judge Hudspeth yesterday for sentence.

Thomas Donellan, Blue's counsel, contended that the coins were good because the United States had stamped them.

Judge Hudspeth denied this, and said the coins were worth only their bullion value. He suspended sentence, however, on payment of costs, and advised Blue to sell what trade dollars he had left at their actual value. "We will redeem all the trade dollars, dollar for dollar," said Lawyer Donellan, "when Bryan is elected."

Prisoner Mysteriously Wounded.

William White, a negro awaiting examination for intoxication, was found in his cell in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning unconscious from a wound behind his left ear. He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital, where he remained unconscious all day. The jail officers say no one struck White, and yet his wound was not self-inflicted. He was arrested Wednesday night, and was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station. There he remained all night. Capt. Miles O'Reilly says White was not ill-treated there.

HISSES CHANGED TO CHEERS.

Miss Armstrong Acquitted of the Charge of Stealing from Letters.

Miss Sarah E. Armstrong was tried in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday on a charge of having stolen a letter containing $5, when she was assistant to Postmaster James M. Swift, at North Tarrytown, N. Y. Miss Armstrong was acquitted by the jury.

Miss Armstrong was hissed when she entered a church at Tarrytown recently to attend the wedding of a sister, it being known that she was under indictment. Her friends were very indignant at the treatment she received, saying that she should not be condemned unless proved guilty.

Last night there were cheers for Miss Armstrong when she arrived at Tarrytown.

At the trial, Post Office Inspectors Morris and Jacobs testified that they had sent a letter containing four marked bills to the North Tarrytown office. Complaints of lost money had been received for some time by the Inspectors. The decoy letter was addressed to Mary Murphy, Elizabeth, N. J. This they deposited at 10 A. M., and at 11 o'clock, when the pouch containing the letter had been sent to the train, they opened it, took out the letter, and the money was missing from the letter.

Miss Armstrong was soon after questioned, and when she produced her pocketbook, which she did without hesitation, the marked bills were found in it. Miss Armstrong said that she had received the bills in exchange for a five-dollar bill from the Postmaster, James M. Swift.

Miss Armstrong told her story to the jury in a straightforward way. Postmaster Swift denied that he had changed the bill, but there was evidence for the defense that he had said, when Miss Armstrong had asked him if he remembered to have changed the bill for her, "No, Libbie; I don't think I did." Mr. Swift is eighty years old.

The jury believed Miss Armstrong's story, and only took one ballot. On hearing the foreman's words, "Not guilty," the young woman turned and kissed her mother, whose joy took the form of tears.

CRANE INQUEST BEGINS.

Investigation into Collapse of Madison Avenue Building.

The inquest in the case of John R. Crane, the bricklayer, who was killed on Sept. 27 last by the collapse of the flat house at 1,078 Madison Avenue, was begun before Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury of experts yesterday. When the case was called it developed that Frederick H. Hawkins, manager and Superintendent for Mrs. Rogers, the ostensible owner of the property, was missing. His arrest was ordered two weeks ago, but the police were unable to get track of him, and yesterday Coroner Fitzpatrick issued a warrant for his arrest. Mrs. Rogers was unable to appear owing to illness.

Patrick Roche and Lawrence Shannon, the contractors for the building; Antonio d'Ardrea, contractor for the foundation, and John Thain, George Vix, and Thomas C. Welsh, Building Department Inspectors, all under bail, were present, represented by counsel. Two of the jurors, Jeremiah T. Smith and Washington Cooper, failed to appear, and the inquest proceeded without them.

The efforts of counsel for the contractors was directed toward laying the responsibility for the collapse at the door of the Building Department.

James Nolan, a bricklayer, who was at work, testified that the walls fell as if they were built of sponges. On the statement of Deputy Superintendent Rutherford of the Building Department, that Inspector Welsh had been taken off the work before the excavation was completed, the Coroner discharged the Inspector from the trial board he was under. Mr. Rutherford testified that the bricks used in the construction were of good quality and that the ground under the building had not sunk. He said there had been no inspection of the work, however, from Aug. 26, when Welsh was taken off, until Sept. 14, when Thain was appointed.

Inspector Welsh was the last witness examined yesterday. His testimony was of little value.

The inquest was then adjourned until next Monday, at 11 A. M.

ACCUSES HIS UNCLE.

M. S. Allison Says He Took Stock Through False Representations.

Samuel C. Allison of 325 York Street, Jersey City, President of the Allison Dry Dock Company, was arraigned yesterday before Justice of the Peace Geiger, charged by Michael S. Allison, his nephew, with false pretenses.

The Allison Dry Dock Company, whose yard and docks are situated at North Point, became insolvent some time ago, and Otto Crouse was appointed receiver. The liabilities were said to be about $50,000, and the nominal assets were put at the same amount.

In his complaint Michael S. Allison alleges that in September, 1895, his uncle represented to him that the Allison Dry Dock Company was solvent, and that its stock was at par. By these representations, he says, he was induced to accept 100 shares of the stock for $10,000 in payment of a debt. He further alleges that his uncle knew the representations were false when he made them.

Mr. Allison denied the allegations. He said the representations he made were made in good faith, and were true at the time they were made. He paid the stock in good faith, and with no intent to defraud. The company did not become insolvent, he said, until more than four months later. In conclusion, Mr. Allison asked for a postponement until Oct. 23, which was granted.

Mr. Allison was at one time reckoned among the wealthiest residents of Jersey City. He became impoverished by the failure of his company. It is understood that the stock paid to his nephew was in settlement of a bequest from the latter's grandfather.

A Lesson in Cookery.

The Professional Woman's League was entertained yesterday afternoon at the Food Show, in the Grand Central Palace, by Mrs. Lemcke, who gave an exhibition of the preparation of several chafing-dish delicacies.

The exhibition was prefaced by a short address on the "New Woman," in the course of which Mrs. Lemcke made it quite plain that she considered the home to be woman's true sphere. A collation was served at the conclusion of Mrs. Lemcke's cookery lesson.

Among the members of the league present were Mrs. Rachael McAuley, "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, Mrs. James H. Fairman, Mrs. Dr. Mary Williams, Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Mrs. Robert Mantell, Miss Lavinia Shannon, Miss Ramie Austen, Miss Mabel Norton, Mrs. John Mildenberger, Miss Emma Fields, Mme. Delouie, Mrs. Quincy, Mrs. Charlotte Bolton, Mrs. Lea Lestina, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Mrs. Ida Jeffries Goodfriend, Mrs. Pauncefoute, Mrs. Forrester, Miss Louise Rial, Miss Marie Carlisle, Miss Pauline Willard, Mrs. Walker Whiteside, Mrs. Blanche Love, and Mrs. Le Paugh.

Insane Steerage Passenger.

A steerage passenger on the steamship Columbia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, became violently insane during the voyage, and was detained in the ship's hospital until the vessel reached port, when he was turned over to the immigration authorities. He was placed in the Ellis Island Hospital, and will be deported.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
CURES CONSTIPATION.

Pond's Extract
FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, BURNS, SORE FEET, PILES, CHAFING, SORE EYES.
CATARRH, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, Etc., Etc.
Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our landscape trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. Take no other preparation.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold to an investor, for $90,000, the property at 221, 223, and 225 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Mr. P. N. Gardner has sold, for R. J. H. Metzler, at $3,850, to J. H. Wallace, the dwelling on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 50 feet north of Lebanon Street, 16.8 by 100.

Messrs. Thomas & Son sold, for John P. Leo, at $13,000, the three-story brick and stone front dwelling, 585 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 42 by 90.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to Elizabeth R. Delafield, plaintiff, for $15,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 25.2 by 70.

Mr. William M. Ryan will sell at auction to-day the remaining plots owned by the New-Netherland Realty Company at Kensico. The property to be sold surrounds the station, and is the most valuable portion of the tract.

The train for the sale leaves the Grand Central Station at 2:07 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 114 One Hundred and Tenth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for a one-story brick store, by Theodore Kaufeld of 105 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; cost, $2,700.

Pelham Bay, for a one-story frame portable building, by the Westchester Country Club, owner; cost, $500.

No. 156 Second Avenue, alterations to a three-story and basement brick restaurant, billiard room, &c., by Mrs. Wilhelmina Walker of 146 East Fifty-third Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 68 and 70 Tenth Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame stable, by Sarah A. Burnett of 74 Tenth Avenue, owner; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 283 and 285 Eighth Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick factory, by the Mount Morris Electric Light Company of Vandam and Greenwich Streets, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 20 East Seventy-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Mrs. Emily Straus of Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $1,500.

Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to a two-story brick hotel and dancing academy, by Patrick Duffy of 1,045 Sixth Avenue; cost, $2,500.

West Farms Road, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, alterations to a two-story frame workshop, by William A. Birchall of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Boston Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 16.

94TH ST, 102 West; Edward Miehling and others to Henry L. Wright.....$50,000
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 102.6 ft s of 44th St, 19x90; Charles Whitlock and wife to Harriett W. Macy.....
78TH ST, s s, 381.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 80.2; Amalia Mogulesko and another to Eliza Mogulesko.....
53D ST, n s, 234 ft e of 4th Av, 40x100.5; Zacharias Morris to Margaret E. Morris, ½ part.....
46TH ST, 9 West; Euphemia A. Hawes to Ann E. Mitchell.....
72D ST, n s, 196 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 102.2; Harrison K. Bird and another to Louis Marshall.....
5TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 25.2x100; Henry Rothschild and wife to Henry Bales.....
113TH ST, 66 East; Mary Michael to Hugo Cohn.....
109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 50 x100.11; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Aaron Cantor.....
123D ST, 146 West; Henry L. Wright to Carl H. Kappes.....
120TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Bernard Holzman and wife.....
LOT 42, map of Bronxwood Park; Orlando M. Harper and wife to William B. Driscoll.....
EAST 141ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Locust Av, 25x100; Louis Fessler and wife to Wilhelmina Samstag.....
SUFFOLK ST, 141; Samuel Feldman and wife to David Klein.....
82D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56x102.2; Simpson Hamburger and wife to Henry H. Chase.....
ESSEX ST, 40; William Brill to Philip Elias, trust deed.....
2D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 46th St, 25x75; Julius Bacharach and wife to Anthony M. Finger and wife.....
120TH ST, s s, 355 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Mattie A. Cockburn to August Ruff.....
67TH ST, 202 West; 1st Av, 405; Emma Ulmer to Adolph Neef, exchange property.....
165TH ST, n s, 110.4 ft w of Forest Av, 19.4x98; George Tremberger and wife to Amalia Silbermann.....
165TH ST, n s, 135.8 ft w of Forest Av, 19.4x88; same to Louis E. Levy.....
WHITE ST, 13 to 19; William H. Smith and wife to Joseph F. Smith and others.
WEST BROADWAY, n e corner of Walker St, 50.2x70.2; Edwin B. Stanton to John R. Todd.....
SPRUCE ST, 39; Susan E. Hoyt, and others, executors, to Joseph B. Hoyt.....
KING ST, n s, 150 ft w of Varick St, 50x100; Stephen V. R. Cruger and others to the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church of New-York.....
HUDSON ST, 475; Same to same.....
HUDSON ST, n s, 11 ft n of Barrow St, 20x80; Same to same.....
20TH ST, n s, 106.5 ft w of 1st Av, 15.4x 92; the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, to William J. Taylor.....
30TH ST, n s, 240.7 ft e of 11th Av, 16x 31.6; Frederick Togg to William H. Togg.....
3D AV, 533; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Joseph L. Buttenweiser.....
33D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Hugh Gallagher and another to George Gildersleeve.....
20TH ST, 310 West; Franklin R. Hogeboom to Hugh J. Gallagher and another.
78TH ST, 306 West; Walter E. Thompson and wife to Ernest Stoffregan.....
15TH AV, n s, Lot 984, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Julia Treacy to Johanna Quirk and another.....
14TH ST, n w corner of Avenue C, 21x82; Unionport; Joseph C. Richardson and others to James Y. Henderson.....
14TH ST, n s, Lot 397, map of Unionport; Joseph G. Richardson and others to Henry Bungerz and wife.....
MORNINGSIDE AV, EAST; e s, 66.10 ft n of 121st St, 60x100; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Marian E. Moore.....
AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 182d St, 70x25; Eliza C. Webster to Henry Raabe, Jr., and another.....
STEBBINS AV, e s, 166.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 18x80; Emil Schaefer to Benjamin Franklin.....
LOT 257, map of Mount Eden; Katharine Barnbach to William Holbein and another.....
RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 225 ft n from a stone monument in said avenue, 25x81.6x25x82.1; Wells Sponable and wife to John P. Sponable.....
LORILLARD ST, w s, 103.6 ft s of 188th St, 25x100; Herbert S. Ogden, as executor, to William J. Taylor.....
SAME PROPERTY; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Herbert S. Ogden, as executor.....
DECATUR AV, w s, 275 ft s of Scott Av, 50x110; Joseph H. Jones and wife to Henry H. Meise.....
LOT 155, map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Mary J. Moore.....
LOT 156, same map; Same to Annie McCaffrey.....
KINSELLA AV, n s, Lots 88 and 89, map of 211 lots of Downing estate; Andrew Jackson, Jr., to Andrew Jackson, Sr.....

$50,000 — 1
1 — 52,500
13,000 — 1
1 — 48,000
1 — 100
1 — 1
1 — 1,150
1 — 900
1 — 6,000
1 — 7,599
1 — 6,113
1 — 26,250
1 — 1
1 — 1
1 — 19,000
19,000 — 1
1 — 1
1 — 2,000
275 — 1
300 — 1
100 — 1
1 — 1
1 — 1
1

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Mary Pennington, Spinster—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
STANDARD—Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels—2:00 and 8:00 P. M.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES
WITH BOOK REVIEW SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1896.

Every reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day is entitled to receive from his newsdealer two parts of eight pages each, and in addition an eight-page supplement containing the book and art reviews. Any failure to supply the complete paper should be reported to this office.

To-day is the last day for registration. Enrolling of voters closes a week earlier than in past years, and there will be no chance for laggards after this week. Every citizen who wishes to deserve well of the Republic and retain the respect of his fellow-men will qualify himself for voting on the 3d of November and will help to swell the resounding verdict of New-York in favor of sound money and the preservation of National honor and personal honesty. The man who, through indifference or negligence, fails to register ought to be made to feel the reprobation of his patriotic fellow-citizens.

ENTITLED TO THE NAME.

The Court of Appeals very promptly and by a unanimous decision has sustained the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Second Department in holding that the Sound-Money Democrats are entitled to the name "The National Democratic Party" at the head of their ticket on the official ballot in this State. No opinion accompanies the decision and the technical grounds for it are a matter of inference, but the political significance of it does not admit of doubt.

When the Democrats who rejected the declarations of the Chicago platform held their convention at Indianapolis and adopted the name of "The National Democratic Party" they had a very definite purpose. The Chicago declarations not only failed to embody the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, but they were in absolute conflict with its most cherished teachings. More than that, they fulminated doctrines which were destructive of National honor and credit, menacing to National authority, and dangerous to the very life of the Nation.

The purpose of those who revolted against the capture of the Chicago Convention by the Populists was not simply to aid in the defeat of the candidates put in nomination by it, but to preserve the Democratic Party of the Nation and restore its integrity when the Populistic craze should have passed away. They desired, not only to preserve its principles and adhere to its established policies as a party, but to vindicate its character as an organization faithful to the honor, dignity, and authority of the Nation. To accomplish their object they must hold to the party name, qualifying it with a word expressive of their distinctive purpose, and thereby holding firmly the ground to which their party must be restored.

There was fortunately an organization in this State ready formed to take part in the Indianapolis Convention, and it did take part in it as an existing organization, which had already won the right to make nominations by party convention and have its ticket printed upon the official ballot under its own chosen emblem and party name. It needed only in its State Convention to discard the name under which it polled 27,000 votes for Governor in 1894 and adopt that of the National Democratic Party, of which it was an integral part from the beginning. Its right to change its name without forfeiting its claim to a place on the ballot for candidates nominated by convention has been sustained, and its right to the name adopted by the convention at Indianapolis, in which it took part, is upheld.

This may technically mean under the election law merely that the name differs from that of the party holding the convention at Buffalo sufficiently to distinguish the candidates upon the ballot, so that there will be no danger of confusion and no uncertainty in the mind of the voter. But politically it means that the Democrats who have adhered to the principles of their party and asserted their fidelity to the application of those principles in sustaining the authority and the honor of the Nation are in a position to direct and control the party in the future.

MR. McKINLEY ON TRUSTS.

The protective system protects our own products against those of the alien and the stranger, while the domestic consumer is secured reasonable price through domestic competition. It opposes Trusts and combinations to control the markets and prices to the injury of the people; for it is opposed to free trade, which has been the parent of Trusts, and insists that competition with the Old World shall be on equal conditions, made so by the tariff. [Mr. McKINLEY to visitors from Chautauqua County, N. Y., Oct. 16.]

These remarks appear to have been made in response to the repeated requests of certain journals that the Republican candidate should define his attitude toward Trust combinations.

Mr. McKINLEY knows that free trade has not been "the parent" of such combinations. He knows that high tariff duties in many instances have invited and caused in this country the formation of combinations which have suppressed that "domestic competition" of which he speaks. He knows that protective duties have been "the parent" of a great many combinations made in the United States by manufacturers who have used those duties as instruments of extortion. The combinations which have been most injurious to the people of this country are those which have been created and fostered by the protective tariff.

Without going through the long list, we direct attention to certain combinations now existing in the iron and steel industry, with the operations of which he is familiar. It is notorious that the combined manufacturers of steel rails have during the last six or eight months sold thousands of tons of rails in foreign countries at prices lower than those of the English and Belgian manufacturers. The price of English rails, free on board for export, is to-day $21.87 per ton. American rails are sold abroad for less than that. But the price of the same American rails to all buyers in this country is now and for a long time has been $28 at the mill.

What is it that enables the combination to exact this price from buyers here at home? The protective duty of $7.84 per ton. The protective duty invited the formation of the Trust, which has suppressed in this country the "domestic competition" Mr. McKINLEY talks about and has given to foreigners the "reasonable price" for which the American people, who imposed the duty, are not permitted to buy rails.

If Mr. McKINLEY will look at the latest issue of The Iron Age he will find the following in its review of the week:

"An Ohio wire nail company sold 50,000 kegs for export to Japan. * * * An inquiry for 1,000 tons of steel billets for immediate shipment to Germany brought out the fact that the only ocean tonnage to be had was 500 tons in the second half of December, a rate of 15s. 6d. being named."

The price of steel billets in England is now $20.65 per ton. The manufacturers here cannot undersell the steelmakers of Germany and pay these freight charges and overcome the German tariff unless they sell at a price very much lower than that which is fixed by the Billet Pool for American buyers, this price being, we think, $20.25 at Pittsburg. But there is a considerable duty here on foreign billets.

We are of the opinion that during the last year no combination has caused so much dissatisfaction throughout the country as has been excited by that one which controls the nail industry. Every farmer buys nails. Since May of last year the combined nailmakers have increased the price, to Americans, by 200 per cent. And while they have extorted the increased prices from all buyers in the United States they have exported nails at the rate of nearly 30,000,000 pounds per annum, selling to foreigners at prices lower by about 40 per cent. than the prices exacted here. For example, the wholesale price in this city is $2.45 per keg for cut nails and $2.75 for wire nails, and the price of German wire nails free on board at Hamburg is $1.76. Yet "an Ohio nail company" undersells the Germans in foreign markets. Mr. McKINLEY should ascertain whether the protective system enables this combination thus to favor foreigners while it excites the hostility of American buyers by its exactions.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, a prominent Republican of Ohio, has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the existence of such combinations in industries protected by the tariff calls for a large reduction or the entire removal of the tariff duties thus used to the disadvantage of our consumers. Will Mr. McKINLEY tell the public what he thinks about the remedy proposed by the Senator?

THE CHANCE FOR HOME RULE.

Most men of sense in this city who know anything about the matter believe that New-York ought to be able to manage what are strictly its own affairs better than they can be managed from Albany. For a quarter of a century there has been a steady and always stronger tendency toward the relief of the city from legislative meddling and muddling and toward the concentration of power and responsibility in the city authorities. Some of the efforts in this sense have not been well advised. Some of the wisest and most practical have been defeated at Albany by the politicians, who can handle the Legislature more easily than they can the voters of New-York. But marked advance has been made, and always in the direction of well-ordered responsible increase of power in the city.

To the complete realization of a system based on this principle, not only for the city as it is, but for the Greater New-York that is to be, there are two obstacles, which, in effect, are two forms of the same obstacle—that may be defined as machine rule. Rational Democrats who have had experience in city politics and have worked for good government agree with rational Republicans of the same class, that with largely increased powers in the City Government, it would become a prize sought with desperate energy by the professional politicians. These men, whether Republicans or Democrats by name, however they might strive for sole possession of the prize, would always, at need, unite to resist pure and sound government. They would always prefer to divide the spoils among themselves rather than to see the public offices and employments cease to be spoils and be made honorable trusts, administered for the general good. From the now remote period when "HANK" SMITH was the typical leader of the Tammany Republicans there has been an unbroken series of these "deals." And so long as the chance and the need occur they will be made.

How, then, can the Tammany machine and the Platt machine best be resisted? First, because it is now practicable, by dealing the heaviest possible blow to the Tammany machine. Happily for decent government in the city, Tammany has chosen to join itself to the Bryan idol, not because its leaders know or care much about Bryanite ideas, but because BRYAN is "regular," and regularity, when not linked with honor and principle, is always sought by Tammany. In thus joining itself to the Bryan idol Tammany invites hostility, not only from all to whom the idol is odious, but from all who detest Tammany. Every vote cast by a Democrat in this city for either PALMER or McKINLEY tells doubly, first in defeating BRYAN and second in crushing Tammany. So long as the Tammany machine remained, controlling a larger mass of Democratic votes than any other organization, two things were to be feared: One, in case of Democratic success, that Tammany would seize the Government; the other, in case of Republican success, that Tammany would make its usual corrupt deal with the Republican machine.

With the Tammany machine smashed, the way will be proportionately clear for the organization of the intelligent, decent vote in New-York for the efficient and clean management of its affairs. In such an organization honorable Democrats and Republicans alike can unite on ground with which their views on National politics have nothing to do. The situation, therefore, is the most promising for enlightened home rule in New-York and in Greater New-York, and every anti-Tammany vote on Nov. 3 makes it more promising.

BRYAN AND THE STAGE.

That was necessarily a very startling announcement first published by Leslie's Weekly of this city, that within the present year WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, at present the candidate of a great party for the Presidency of the United States, had been a candidate for the place of press agent to a traveling theatrical company. The two candidacies were so utterly incompatible that it seemed out of the question that a man who had failed in the smaller ambition should have succeeded in the larger, and within the same year. But investigation leaves no doubt that the story was true. If BRYAN had not, as the consequence of what the alienist whose investigation of his case has been published in these columns described as "an attack of male hysteria" on the part of the Chicago Convention, been nominated for the Presidency of the United States, he might now be interceding for "favorable notices" of the performances of a troupe of strolling players.

The thing seems incredible, but it is indubitable. That terrible series of three "snap shots" of BRYAN, which has been so extensively circulated, and which has been one of the most effective documents of the campaign in the cause of reason and sobriety, exposes him as a comedian, a variety performer. That is also the impression made by the man himself. It was one of the commonest remarks upon his appearance at Madison Square Garden that he would be more in place on "the Rialto," where unemployed actors are to be found. His talents, however, are scarcely such as to fit him for the stage, and, if he had not happened to stampede the Chicago Convention, he would probably have found his truer vocation as a "spellbinder" for BLAND or BOIES or whoever else may have been the normal candidate of that gathering. But on that occasion BRYAN displayed real histrionic power. No variety performer ever had such a success as BRYAN when he "did his turn" in Chicago. By luck or calculation he hit his audience to a nicety. It was only when he undertook, before another kind of audience, to show his versatility by appearing, not as a magnetic orator but as a serious statesman, that he appeared as a dismal bore, and scored a hopeless failure. But from that time to this he has been enjoying himself immensely as a monologist. He has been at the centre of popular curiosity, on the tip-top of notoriety, and he has talked like a man to whom a sufficiently public appearance was in itself an end. In a word, he has been a successful strolling player.

That the Democratic candidate for the Presidency should have been, within a few months—according to one account, within a few weeks—of his nomination seriously applying for the press agency of a traveling troupe seems supremely comic. In one sense it is. But in another way it is most serious and most disgraceful to the men who had the impudence to nominate him. It is an insult to the people of the United States that one of the great parties should offer for their suffrage a man of no more standing or stability than this man, a man, evidently, as Gov. FLOWER said, "unsteady and unsafe," and who, as it now appears, had shown his unsteadiness and his unsafeness in so wonderful a way. The application which showed this showed also the completeness of his failure in the lines of sober business and of legitimate civic ambition. This latest disclosure of his grotesque unfitness for the place to which he aspires will consummate the collapse of the farce-tragedy of his campaign. But it will remain a reproach to the American people that so trifling a person should ever have been named for President of the United States.

Controller FITCH has been authorized to advertise for bids for city bonds to the amount of more than $16,000,000 at once, of which, however, $7,000,000 is for the redemption of outstanding bonds. Of the $9,000,000 and more to be raised for municipal expenditures, more than two millions is for new schoolhouses and sanitary improvements in old ones. The large amount of the proposed issue of 3½ per cent. non-taxable bonds is partly due to delays in raising money heretofore occasioned by a lack of satisfactory bids. Those now advertised for are not to be opened until Nov. 9, and much will depend upon the result of the election. If that gives assurance of a sound currency and restored confidence, there will be a renewed demand for municipal bonds which will make a difference of many thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of this city, as well as to investors whose funds are now lying idle waiting for the return of a feeling of safety.

That was an admirable letter which ex-Mayor HEWITT sent to the mass meeting of the German-American Sound-Money League, but Mr. HEWITT always illuminates any subject which he discusses, and always discloses new points of view from which the consideration of even the dominant topic in a National campaign excites new interest and gains in force. The entire letter, which we published yesterday, may be read more than once with profit. We direct attention to the following parts of it:

"The 'poor man's dollar' is the one which will buy the most of the things which he requires for the support of himself and his family. The rich man's dollar would be a dollar which would purchase labor at the least cost, so that if gold should go out of use and silver should take its place, the silver dollar will turn out to have been the means of enriching the employer and of impoverishing the wage earner. * * * The silver dollar is proved to be the dollar of poor countries as well as of poor men, while in the countries where the gold standard prevails the wages of labor have steadily advanced, until now they are at least double what they were fifty years ago.

"I observe that some of the labor organizations in this city have indorsed the Chicago platform, and recommended their members to vote for BRYAN and SEWALL. I am at a loss to comprehend upon what theory this action has been taken. For nearly half a century these organizations have been engaged in the successful effort to raise the wages of labor. They have succeeded to a degree which is as remarkable as it is gratifying. Even at a time of slack demand for labor, they have succeeded in keeping up the wages of those who were employed. They have themselves furnished the most striking lesson of the value and power of organization which has been presented in the history of mankind, and yet in the face of their success in maintaining the highest rate of wages which has ever been known in any part of the world, they deliberately approve a policy which would cut down the purchasing power of these wages one-half by the substitution of a fifty-cent dollar for one which is now worth 100 cents.

"In other words, they deliberately propose to undo the work of half a century of sacrifice, of suffering, and even of martyrdom, in order to try the experiment of a cheap dollar, in the face of innumerable examples of ruin to the wage earners, resulting from the depreciation of the money in which they are paid. If, as I have said, the employers had made this proposition, it might be comprehensible, but that such action should come from bodies formed for the purpose of improving the condition of the laboring classes is one of the marvels of perverted enthusiasm which cannot be explained or understood."

"Nothing could be more absurd in the world than to take the commercial ratio of silver now as the legal ratio. Remonetize silver and let the law of supply and demand have free play, and then it will be found that the legal and commercial ratios will be the same."—The Salt Lake Herald.

By leveling up or leveling down? Would silver rise to $1.29 an ounce in gold? Or would gold sink to 65 cents in silver? Are you talking for a silver mine or for a judgment debtor? BRYAN has spouted in both rôles, now for the "dear dollar," now for the "cheap dollar." He is undoubtedly a conscious hypocrite. Are you?

ELLIOT DANFORTH and the other officials of the Bryanite committee, in soliciting contributions from Federal employés by letters addressed to the various Federal officers, are guilty of a distinct violation of the law, for which they ought to be prosecuted. Under the old spoils system such contributions smacked of blackmail. The Bryanites are the only blackmailers of this campaign; they alone have openly declared for a clean sweep, if they get the power to make it. DANFORTH and his fellows are, therefore, lawbreakers with a particularly contemptible motive.

The statement by the Civil Service Reform League of the United States as to Mr. BRYAN'S threat against the merit system is all the stronger because it comes from an absolutely unpartisan body. The league is, in fact, not only unpartisan, but anti-partisan, for the one ground on which more than on all others it advocates the reform is that it will banish partisanship from the service. The principle of the league is that the people ought to have and public servants ought to give the best possible service for the money. The inevitable result is that no man should be given or refused employment for partisan reasons, and that no party should be able to influence votes by the promise of office or the threat of removal, either one of which is a form of bribery. To this perfectly fair and honest and common-sense principle Mr. BRYAN and his party are absolutely opposed. In that as in many things he is the representative of disorder, dishonesty, and corruption.

It is a humiliating thing that there are people in the United States base enough to invent and others stupid enough to believe the stories about the gold imports and exports being controlled by bankers as a class, with the motive of forcing a profit from the Treasury. A manufacturing company at Cohoes might as well try to corner the waters of the Hudson and extort profit from dock owners in this harbor. There are not bankers enough in the United States, were they all agreed, to control the gold movement of a single year or to attempt to do so without the certainty of blue ruin. But since the agitators whose wild schemes have unsettled American credit in the past and caused the drain of gold from the Treasury are making the absurd charges, it is well that they should be answered as thoroughly, simply, and ably as Mr. W. E. CURTIS answered them in the letter published in THE TIMES yesterday. The letter was a clear and full statement of just what banks and bankers in New-York do and have done in connection with the gold movement.

Two or three days ago we noted as a remarkable and gratifying sign of the times the fact that two men had been sentenced in Alabama to imprisonment for life for having taken part in a lynching several years ago. The particulars were not given, but whatever the case may have been, it shows a distinct advance in civilization that men should be punished in a Southern State for taking the law into their own hands. An opportunity has just been furnished for a similar vindication of the civilization of Georgia. On Thursday a negro was lynched, having been previously and informally "shot in the back" by his pursuers. He was put to death for "the usual offense." The courts are open in Georgia, there was no sort of danger that the negro would not be treated with the full rigor of the law, and so the lynching was entirely without excuse. It was a Governor of Georgia, we believe, who did himself honor by insisting that the law should be put into operation against those who usurped its functions. This latest lynching affords the people of Georgia an excellent chance to vindicate at once the law and themselves.

The release of TYNAN was a foregone conclusion almost from the moment of his arrest. It was perfectly plain that the offense with which he was charged had not been extraditable under the treaty between France and England at the time when it was committed. There was no reason to suppose that the French Government would stretch a point in the evidence. There was some reason to expect that it would do so if it could be convinced that TYNAN was at the time of his arrest engaged in a plot that threatened France and France's ally, the Czar. That was a sufficient motive to the invention of that inconceivable tale that connected the Irish Fenians and the Russian Nihilists with each other and with the Continental Anarchists. No evidence of such a conspiracy was produced, and the public came to the conclusion that none was producible. At present it is the detective force of Scotland Yard that is on its defense against the accusation of having invented an enormous hoax to induce France to extradite an inextraditable offender.

Mr. FREDERICK S. SCHRAUB, the Bryanite candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in his Brooklyn speech on Thursday night made this audacious offer of vote trading:

"I ask you people here to-night, as I have asked before, if there is a chance for you to make a vote for BRYAN by trading me off, trade me off! If the Germans of Brooklyn are opposed to me personally, trade me off for a vote for the National ticket. Whenever the occasion arises do this, and I am sure when the morning after election dawns it will be found that GOD defends the right!"

This indicates a belief that the State ticket has no chance and shows that at least one of the candidates is eager to sell out if votes can thereby be obtained for the National ticket, but this corrupt offer, this direct instigation of corrupt vote trading, is not likely to find acceptance, because the National ticket has quite as little chance as the State ticket, and there is nothing to gain by it. It serves, however, to exhibit the moral quality of Mr. SCHRAUB'S politics and to illuminate his conception of the right which will receive Divine defense. We doubt if ever before such an infamous proposition was made openly in a public meeting.

It seems that two of the Commissioners of Charities in Brooklyn are of the opinion that the "cat-o'-nine-tails" ought to be substituted for the dark cell as a punishment for refractory prisoners. "This reasoning mistakes the age." The tendency in all penal institutions is away from punishments that involve unnecessary personal degradation. Time was when the cat was regarded, not only in prisons, but in the army and navy, as an efficient means of discipline. Now it is recognized as having for its necessary effect to barbarize and brutalize both the man who undergoes the punishment and the man who inflicts it. It is a relic of the times when men guilty of capital offenses, instead of being put to death as painlessly as possible, were drawn and quartered as well as hanged. The whipping post has been banished by the advance of civilization, and the restoration of it would be a relapse toward barbarism.

Mr. REDFIELD, the candidate of the National Democrats in the Second District, is of much better Congressional material than either Mr. HURLEY, renominated by the Republicans, or Mr. CLANCY, who, as the candidate of the Bryanites, of course stands no show. Mr. REDFIELD is an exceptionally clear-headed and right-thinking man, interested in public affairs and capable of public service. As a manufacturer and employer of labor he has a stake in the welfare of the community and the country. It would be a piece of exceptional good fortune for the people of his district and of Brooklyn if he were elected.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A somewhat amusing demonstration of stern political rectitude is reported from Washington. One hotel keeper there, Mr. T. E. ROESSLE, of the Arlington, wrote an apparently harmless note to his brother Bonifaces, asking them to meet at his house and consider the question of contributing to the Republican campaign fund. The invitation has been taken extremely ill by several of said brothers. One of them informed him that "the proprietor of a hotel catering for the general public has no right or privilege to force his political opinions or preferences upon a community, and any effort on your part or that of any other person to array hotel men in favor of a political organization should be denounced by all good citizens, and repudiated by the hotel proprietors of Washington."

—BEERBOHM TREE has evolved an ingenious theory to explain why it is that heavy tragedy has almost disappeared from the stage, and that even light comedy is not too successful in the competition with the "variety show." It is, he suggests, merely a matter of the dinner hour and digestion. When people ate their principal meal at midday, they could go to the theatre several hours later with their stomachs at rest and their brains demanding employment. Now, passing directly from the dining table to the playhouse, they instinctively shun anything provocative of mental exertion. "What is tragedy?" asks Mr. TREE, and answers: "An empty stomach. What is comedy? A full one."

—Whenever modern doctors find anybody with his or her heart on the right side, they make a great stir over the discovery, and write long pieces about it to their own peculiar but highly interesting journals. The city of Providence is just now vaunting itself over the possession of a person built on this plan, and the local papers are in despair because he won't let them tell his name and thus make him famous. His reluctance is inexplicable. Did he never read Ecclesiastes x., 2? It says: "A wise man's heart is at his right hand; but a fool's heart at his left." In the light of that verse CARLYLE'S aphorism might be extended to cover many lands besides England.

—The Savannah Press makes the very serious charge that Secretary OLNEY, owing to partiality for Spain's representatives at Washington, has constantly hindered and made ineffectual Gen. FITZHUGH LEE'S efforts to protect Americans and their property in Cuba and to arrange a peace through the exercise of American influence. The Press says Gen. LEE is "exasperated" and intends, in his forthcoming report, "to relieve his consulate of the responsibility of the future complications with Spain and to speak in no uncertain terms."

—It seems that just after the last cyclone did so much damage at Savannah, the companies that insure against loss by storm refused to issue any more policies on property there, or, in other words, put the city on a sort of blacklist which they keep. Two, at least, of the companies have since rescinded this action and have now announced that they will again take risks in Savannah.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. E. F. STETSON has erected at Readville, Mass., as a memorial of PHILLIPS BROOKS, a beautiful building to be used as a library and reading room by the people to whom, in the Blue Hill Chapel, close by, the Bishop preached his last sermon. The building is one story in height and forty feet square. Over the open fireplace in the main room is a portrait of Bishop BROOKS. Busts of FRANKLIN, LINCOLN, WASHINGTON, SHAKESPEARE, DANTE, and MILTON adorn the shelves, numerous water-colors are hung here and there, and handsome rugs cover the floors.

—WILLIAM MORRIS is credited by The London Times with having had enormous influence in teaching those hitherto "the dupes of deceptive cheapness and gaudy vulgarity" the abiding merits of artistic simplicity and workmanlike fidelity. His impracticable Socialism, The Times says, did no harm, and was merely the result of his perception that working people, under the existing conditions, could not be ruled by artistic ideals.

—JEAN DE MONSTIERS, Marquis de Merinville, who is to wed Miss MARY GWENDOLIN CALDWELL, the Washington heiress, is the head of a distinguished French family, and his great estate in Limousis has not changed hands, except from father to son, since the thirteenth century. His mother was a Mlle. DE LA TOUR DU PIN, whose father was allied by marriage with the CHATEAUBRIANDS and other celebrated houses of the vielle noblesse.

—WILLIAM COURTNEY, the singer, who recently went from this city to Denver for the purpose of acting as judge at an Eisteddfod festival there, has been stricken with that terrible and entirely hopeless form of insanity known as paresis. The doctors who have examined him say he is far advanced on the dreadful road over which JOHN MCCULLOUGH, HARRY KERNELL, and W. J. SCANLAN went to their graves.

—Apparently there is no truth in the report that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is a silver man. In a letter to The Kansas City Star, he says: "I regard the free and unlimited coinage of silver proposition not as the merely harmful nostrum of a quack, but rather as the deadly draft of a poisoner."

—Mrs. PHOEBE J. CLYMER of San Francisco, who had been totally blind for thirty-six years, last week, just in time to see and recognize her children, recovered her sight. Her family believe that this was a Divine dispensation granted to them in response to constant prayers.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

Not Quite Perfect.

From The Spokane (Washington) Chronicle.

Populists are not perfect beings; if they were they would have no business fooling around among the Democrats and Republicans on this mundane sphere. They are simply plain American citizens, with strong convictions on certain subjects. They believe, for example, in the free coinage of silver. They have made a record for candor, courage, and sincerity rarely equaled in the annals of this Nation. The people of the West would much rather trust the State or the Nation to such men as these than to corporation lawyers, bank-bossed politicians, and the servile advocates of monopoly and railway rule.

"The Wall Street Gang."

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

If these conspirators should succeed in carrying out their plans, silver will be nothing but token money, with a limited legal-tender quality. Gold will be the only standard, the only money of ultimate redemption, and the only legal-tender money. There will be no paper money except National bank notes. As debts fall due, creditors can demand gold, which will then be the only legal tender. The bankers would have all the gold, and the debtor would be forced to buy it of the bankers. Gold must then go to a premium, and it may go to a high premium, as it did during the civil war.

A Liberal New-York Banker.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

A well-known National banker in the Fourth North Carolina Congressional District has received a letter from a corresponding banker in New-York asking whether a sound-money candidate was running for Congress in the Fourth District. This New-York banker, who represents $20,000,000, went on to say that the banking interests realized that the only chance of defeating free silver was in electing a hostile House of Representatives, and added that if some strong, sound-money man would make the campaign in the Fourth District he would be furnished with ample money.

Silver's Price.

From The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

When silver became a commodity its price fell just as the price of any other commodity would fall if legislation destroyed one-half of its market. Just because wheat and cotton went up and down and silver remained stationary from 1820 to 1870 will not explain why wheat and cotton and silver have maintained the same average relative value ever since the time they became a great trio of commodities.

Assistant Republicans All Wrong.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The gold Democrats, or assistant Republicans, will evidently have to change their tack; the system of gold monometallism which they advocate has neither the sanction of the Constitution, of the fathers, nor of Democratic platforms in National conventions.

Responsible for the Business Depression.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) World.

Had the United States and other nations not closed their mints against silver there would have been no business depression, and had there been no business depression, either the McKinley law or the present tariff law would have yielded sufficient revenue for the support of the Government.

Gold to be Easily Got.

From The Oswego Palladium.

The man who has a debt payable in gold will get the gold to pay it with for fewer bushels of wheat and less property, under free coinage, which will lessen the value of gold, than he can get it for under the single gold standard, which necessarily and constantly causes gold to appreciate.

Gold and Silver.

From The Helena (Mon.) Independent.

If remonetization of silver would be robbery, why would not demonetization of gold be honesty?

A Pertinent Question.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Justice Gaynor, in his letter of the 3d inst., in support of 16 to 1 free-silver coinage, stated, and I find his figures substantially correct, that the world's product of silver from 1872 to 1895 was 2,230,397,137 fine ounces, of which 2,131,928,919 (or over 95 per cent.) was coined.

Let me ask our free-silver friends how free coinage by the United States can establish a market parity of 16 to 1 between silver and gold, if the coinage of 95 per cent. of the entire product of the world has been unable to do it?

A market parity of 16 to 1 is the vital claim by all free-silver advocates, as a result of free coinage.

How can any one need a more positive evidence of the impossibility of such a result than the knowledge of the facts stated in Judge Gaynor's letter?

L. A. PEASE

VICTOR, Col., Oct. 12, 1896.

The Lesson of 1893.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The fact that the depression of business in 1893 was the result of the fear that the Silver Purchase act would not be repealed has been apparently forgotten entirely by those people who are now saying, "Give us a change; things cannot be worse than they are."

If the fear of free silver can do this much, what would the realization bring upon us? This is a matter which I think the press and speakers should bring more prominently before the voters. Several workmen with whom I have spoken stated that they had forgotten this fact entirely.

FRANK LE G. GILLISS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1896.

The Bryan Boom in New-Hampshire.

From The Claremont Advocate.

A Bryan and Sewall transparency was hoisted at the head of Main Street Monday morning, and a crowd of five ardent silver men stood under it and cheered. There was no band, no attempt at anything like a demonstration. There were not even a dozen loafers looking on. It was one of the quietest, most self-contained political meetings ever held in town, with no suggestion whatever of the unending roar of oratory with which Bryan makes his presence known and felt. There are now three towns in the State in which Bryan and Sewall transparencies may be publicly seen.

To Our Sovereign Lady.

Queen, that from Spring to Autumn of Thy reign
Has taught Thy people how 'tis queenlier far
Than any golden pomp of peace or war,
Simply to be a woman without stain!
Queen whom we love, Who lovest us again!
We pray that yonder, by Thy wild Braemar,
The lord of many legions, the White Czar,
At this red hour, hath tarried not in vain.
We dream that from Thy words, perhaps Thy tears,
Ev'n in the King's inscrutable heart, shall grow
Harvest of succor, weal, and gentler days!
So shall Thy lofty name to latest years
Still loftier sound, and ever sweetlier blow
The rose of Thy imperishable praise.

WILLIAM WATSON.

DEFIED HAVANA'S POLICE

THE VIGILANCIA REFUSED TO GIVE UP A PASSENGER.

Consul General Lee Indorsed the Action of the Ship's Captain—The Vessel Was Detained for a Day and Then Permitted to Go Her Way Bearing the Man Whom the Authorities Wanted—Battles with Insurgents.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—The police authorities here detained the New-York and Cuba Mail steamship Vigilancia, which was to have sailed hence at 11 o'clock last night for Vera Cruz, on account of the refusal of her master, Capt. McIntosh, to deliver to the police an alleged Spaniard, who came from New-York on board of the steamer en route to Mexico.

Consul General Lee was informed of the facts, and he approved of Capt. McIntosh's refusal to surrender his passenger.

The affair was finally settled, and the Vigilancia sailed to-day with the passenger on board.

Col. Aguilera reports that his cavalry command of 151 men has had an engagement with 350 rebels, commanded by Delgado and Pitirre, at Cangre, near Madruga. The rebels were intrenched behind stone fences, but they were dislodged and pursued to the Economica estate, where the Spaniards made a furious charge and completely routed them.

The insurgents, according to Col. Aguilera, left forty of their number dead on the field, and, despite the official statement that they were "completely routed," they carried many wounded with them. As is usual, the Spanish loss was insignificant—two killed and four wounded. Two of the latter are lieutenants.

Gen. Molina reports that while on his way on the gunboat Contramaestro in response to a request for assistance by the Spanish troops on account of the recent engagement with the rebels at Rio Hondo, near Trinidad, he discovered a number of groups of insurgents on shore. He landed with a party of marines and dispersed the rebels, capturing 500 rifles, a quantity of ammunition, a gun carriage, stores of medicines, &c., together with two ship's boats bearing the name "Dauntless."

Hart Held for Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The hearing of John D. Hart of this city, charged with being connected with a recent Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada, was resumed this afternoon before United States Commissioner Edmunds. After an extended argument, the Commissioner held Hart in $2,500 bail for trial at the November term of the United States Court.

TURKEY MAKES CONCESSIONS.

Will Permit Families of American Armenians to Emigrate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The United States has obtained an important concession from Turkey in regard to naturalized Armenians.

On the 16th of January last the United States Senate adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of State, "if consistent with the public interests," to inform the Senate whether naturalized citizens of the United States of Armenian birth were allowed to visit their families in Turkey, and whether United States passports held by them were recognized by the Turkish Government; also, whether the families of such naturalized Armenians resident in Turkey were permitted to leave that country to visit the United States, or, in brief, whether naturalized citizens of the United States, of Armenian birth, had the same protection and rights as subjects of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the powers that signed the Berlin treaty.

This resolution was called out by numerous complaints received from missionary organizations in Boston and elsewhere. It was in part answered by President Cleveland on the 23d of January last, who transmitted to the Senate a report of Secretary Olney, stating the difficulties which surrounded the question of extending the protection of our naturalization laws to persons alien by birth, who had never been within the jurisdiction of the United States, but Secretary Olney added that the Turkish Government on several occasions had permitted the emigration of the wives and children of Turkish subjects who had come to the United States and here acquired citizenship, leaving their families behind them, and that the good offices of the United States Minister had been uniformly exerted to assist the emigration of such persons, but that the Turkish Government had asserted a "discretionary power" to refuse to permit the emigration of families of naturalized Armenians under certain conditions.

According to a dispatch received to-day, the exercise of this "discretionary power" has been abandoned by the Turkish Government. The official statement given out by the State Department reads as follows:

"Secretary Olney is in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the United States Minister, at Constantinople, to the effect that he has at last obtained telegraphic orders from the Turkish Government to permit the departure for the United States, with safe conduct to the seaports, of all the native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States of America. The subject is one that has been before the Porte for a long time, and for the gratifying result credit must be given to Mr. Terrell, who has pushed the matter with conspicuous tact as well as indefatigable zeal."

Trecul, the Botanist, Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—M. Auguste Adolphe Lucien Trecul, the distinguished botanist and member of the Institute of France, is dead.

M. Trecul was born in 1818. He visited the United States and Mexico in 1848 and 1849 for the purpose of studying the plants of those countries. This work was undertaken under the direction of the Museum of Natural History and of the Ministry of Agriculture. He then made special researches into the nature of the roots used by the American Indians as food.

The Paris Again Sighted.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.—The Cunard Line steamship Campania, which sailed from New-York Oct. 10 for Liverpool, reports having experienced heavy gales throughout the passage after leaving the Banks of Newfoundland. At 5:34 o'clock yesterday morning, the Campania passed an American Line steamer, eastward bound, which, it is presumed, was the Paris, from New-York Oct. 7 for Southampton, which is making the passage with her starboard engine disabled.

Tynan Coming to New-York.

BOULOGNE, Oct. 16.—P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, who was released from imprisonment here last evening, started for Paris at 12:30 P. M. to-day. He will sail from Cherbourg for New-York, Sunday, on board the steamer Saale.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged dynamite conspirator, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning and remanded for another week.

Gen. Blanco Ill.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—Advices from Manila are that Gen. Blanco, Captain General of the Philippine Islands, is seriously ill. His condition is such as to necessitate his return to Manila, whence he proceeded a few days ago to take command of the troops operating against the insurgents. Gen. Aquino has taken over the command of the troops in the Province of Batangas, Island of Luzon.

Correspondent May Be Expelled.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says that the Chamber of Deputies has made a request of the President that he expel the Rio de Janeiro correspondent of The London Times from Brazil.

The Czar at Homburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Czar and Czarina arrived to-day at Homburg, where their Majesties laid the foundation stone of the new Russian church. Empress Frederick, who is staying at Homburg, welcomed the Czar and Czarina upon their arrival.

No Lives Lost.

COLOGNE, Oct. 16.—No lives were lost, as at first reported, by the derailment of a train on the Saar-Eiffel line, bearing recruits.

Political Murders in Oldenburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Electoral riots in Oldenburg have resulted in the murder of two Liberal voters by National Catholic partisans.

SOUTHERNERS AT CANTON.

McKinley Tells Them Protection Is Their Only Salvation.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The first delegation to call on Major McKinley this morning was a party of business men, farmers, and miners from Pennsylvania. They represented Bradford, Easton, Carbon, Northampton, Luzerne, Lehigh, and Wyoming.

Major McKinley spoke at some length upon the advantages to miners of a settled tariff policy backed up by a sound and stable currency.

West Virginia sent a delegation of 700 voters. They came from Sisterville and the counties of Wetzel and Tyler. The Elkins Invincibles, a marching club, 400 strong, wearing gold hats and coats, were with the delegation. Major McKinley made one of the most exhaustive speeches to Southern voters that he has delivered this campaign. He talked almost wholly on the tariff.

Thirty delegations are scheduled to arrive here to-morrow, and the visitors will begin to come as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. The indications are that more than 25,000 people will come to Canton to-morrow, and that Major McKinley will have to make no fewer than twenty-five speeches.

HARMONY STRIKES A SNAG.

Louisiana Republicans Agree, but an Official Says No.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—After everybody had given up all idea that they would ever harmonize, the Regular and Sugar Planter Republicans finally settled their differences to-day, and chartered a special train, upon which a delegation went to the State Capitol to inform the Secretary of State in order that the proper changes might be made in printing the State ballots. The time to make changes expired at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

On arriving at Baton Rouge, the reconciled Republican factions were confronted by an unlooked-for obstacle. The Secretary of State refused to permit the withdrawal of any of the tickets on the ground that the time for such action had expired. The delegation therefore could do nothing.

This will leave the two full tickets in the field and lead to great confusion.

Capt. Donnelly, Chairman of the Sugar Planters' Campaign Committee, says, however:

"The action of the Secretary of State will help rather than retard the polling of a big joint Republican vote, for the people will now see that the Foster State Government wants to steal our votes."

The courts will be resorted to in the morning, so both factions say.

WEED AND ALDRIDGE AGREE.

Both Think McKinley Will Get 250,000 Plurality Here.

Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg and George W. Aldridge of Rochester were in this city yesterday, and a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES chanced to meet both within ten minutes. Mr. Weed is a Democrat. Mr. Aldridge is a Republican.

"What will be McKinley's plurality in the State?" Mr. Aldridge was asked.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand," he said; "possibly more than that."

The same question was put to Mr. Weed when he was met, a little later.

"McKinley will get 250,000," said Mr. Weed. "The plurality may run higher than that."

Gov. Morton in Town.

Gov. Morton was in this city yesterday, and made his first visit this year to State and National Republican Headquarters. He went first to State Chairman Hackett's rooms, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but the Chairman was away. Then the Governor went to Madison Avenue. He was at once shown to Vice Presidential Candidate Hobart's room. Just what the last Republican Vice President said to the next one is not known. The two were together for about ten minutes, and then they were joined by Senator Quay, Committeemen Manley, Clayton, and Scott, former National Chairman B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, and ex-Gov. Perham of Maine.

Gov. Morton said he had called simply to pay his respects, and did not wish to discuss politics. With the National Committeemen, however, he commented on the probability of a large Republican plurality in this State, as indicated by the registration throughout the State.

Platt Loses a Candidate.

PORT CHESTER, Oct. 16.—Word was received here to-night from Hudson that the Supreme Court had decided that William L. Ward of Port Chester was the Republican nominee for Congress in this the Sixteenth District. Mr. Ward represents the Robertson faction. Benjamin L. Fairchild, present Congressman, was the nominee of the Platt faction.

The news of the decision was received here with demonstrations of joy and approval. Thousands of citizens, irrespective of party, joined in a parade. Delegations from the surrounding towns arrived and took part in the demonstration.

Sherin Deserts Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—Private telegrams received from Simon P. Sherin, ex-Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, state that he has renounced allegiance to the Bryan and Sewall ticket. He does not regard the Chicago platform as Democratic; he thinks Bryan is a Populist, and not a Democrat, and he does not believe the cause of free silver will win. The recent fusion of Populists in Indiana is, however, what caused him to finally make up his mind to leave the party.

Kentucky Safe for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—"The nomination of Breckinridge by the Republicans makes his election to Congress a certainty," said E. D. Sayre of Lexington, Ky., to-day. "I think the election of Breckinridge and the carrying of Kentucky by McKinley are foregone conclusions. The causes that led to Col. Breckinridge's defeat two years ago will cut no figure this time, and, in fact, are seldom alluded to in the district."

$5,000 to $1,000 on McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Col. Edward Ayres received notice this noon that his certified check sent to Philadelphia to take a bet of $5,000 to $1,000 that McKinley would be elected had been covered.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello Oct. 7, Curacoa 9th, and La Guayra 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON MONEY.

The People Need More Education and Less Demagogy.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—At the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club, President Eliot of Harvard discussed on sound-money.

President Eliot, when he arose to speak, was unable to do so for some minutes because of the applause. In opening, he read an extract from a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Appleton in Cambridge, so far back as 1747, in which the preacher lamented the disturbed condition of the American people on account of the depreciated values. "It was depreciated currency then," said President Eliot. "The merchants and bankers were said to have been at fault then; now it is the bankers, the brokers and the various trusts.

"This disease is in the blood, gentlemen. The only question is how often will the American people have a chill? In 1837 we had a chill from wild-cat banking. Texas gave us another little chill. We've had a chill once in about thirty years, and here is a proposition to have another, and a worse one. We may in this coming election be able to administer a pretty potent drug. The disease will not be mortal. We have stood it for 150 years, and we can stand it for a while if we learn by past experience. Great men of both of our great parties have sown the seeds by preaching the most vicious doctrines on this currency question. One party is as guilty as the other. We have enacted wrong legislation for fear somebody else would enact worse."

President Eliot said that the great trouble is that people do not understand what a dollar is. He said that not long since he was talking with a hod carrier who had been a Democrat all his life, and the President of Harvard asked the laborer how he was going to vote. The hod carrier dodged the question and a discussion of finances ensued, in which the laborer asked "Isn't a dollar a dollar?"

This, President Eliot believed, showed a fair average of the confusion which exists in some minds upon the issues now before the country. President Eliot declared that the Government cannot regulate the price of silver any more than it can regulate the price of wheat or the price of gold. Nature and the energy and invention of man have largely to do with prices of all commodities. Thought, reason, and judgment are all factors. The people should be taught these things.

President Eliot agreed with Mr. Fairchild, who had previously spoken, that the outlook is not without hope. The people of this country are the most fortunate in their well-being of any on earth, and as the people like and are proud of their well-being they do not like to be told that they are poor, miserable, down-trodden, defrauded wretches. This appeal to them will be lost.

This is the last day of registration. The books in this city and in Brooklyn will be open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. The places to register in each election district in New-York can be ascertained by referring to the advertisement in this paper. No one can vote who is not registered.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count Kessler of Berlin is at the Cambridge.

—Miss Olga Nethersole of London is at the Clarendon.

—The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is at the Normandie.

—Capt. R. H. Pratt of Carlisle, Penn., is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi is at the Grand Union.

—J. M. Brown of Baltimore and W. B. Caldwell of Boston are at the Grand.

—Charles R. Hosmer of Montreal and J. S. Harris of Philadelphia are at the Buckingham.

—W. R. Bennett of Philadelphia and William H. Seward of Chicago are at the Everett.

—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., and George W. Biddle of Philadelphia are at the Albemarle.

—G. D. Johnson of Boston, H. L. Wilbur of Chicago, and G. F. Hartt of Montreal are at the Plaza.

—Thomas J. Semmes of New-Orleans and Mrs. Henry W. Grady of Atlanta, Ga., are at the Marlborough.

—Bradley T. Stokes and Charles H. Decker of Baltimore and George A. Smith of Boston are at the Hoffman.

—Henry Stoddard of New-Haven, R. B. Mitchell of Detroit, and J. D. Robinson of Pittsburg are at the Manhattan.

—Blake Bourne of Baltimore, W. W. Wilcox of Middletown, Conn., and C. D. Foote of Cleveland are at the Westminster.

—Sir Montague Pollock and A. S. Secretan of London, and Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton are at the Murray Hill.

—Assistant Secretary of State W. W. Rockhill of Washington and Adolphus Busch of St. Louis are at the Holland.

—John H. Lindsay of Pittsburg, H. K. Darley of Baltimore, and James B. Townsend of Lima, Ohio, are at the Netherland.

—The Rev. Dr. Hartley of Great Barrington, Mass., H. P. Dearing of Chicago, and F. M. Gilpin of Philadelphia are at the Park Avenue.

—Moustapha Tahsin Bey, the new Turkish Minister at Washington; ex-Congressmen Stephen Sanford and John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Judge Henry B. Tompkins of Atlanta, and Timothy L. Woodruff are at the Waldorf.

—Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Bishop James McGolrick of Duluth, Minn., ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and J. F. Berndes, Austrian Consul General at Havana are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Abernathy, Landsberger & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. J. Abernathy, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

—Livingstone, S., Tamaqua, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

—Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Otis, jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Smith, E. L., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Smith, dry goods, notions, and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. B. Clark, embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

—Wilder, F. B., Springfield, Mass.; notions; Hotel Normandie.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The wedding of Miss Edith Shepard to Ernesto G. Fabbri Tuesday will be celebrated in the Memorial Church at Scarborough by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Blessing, the pastor of the church. The presents received by the bride-to-be are of great variety and beauty. The present from the bride's uncle, William K. Vanderbilt, was a set of diamond evening jewels, including an elegant tiara, complete corsage ornaments, and bracelets.

—Cards are out announcing the wedding ceremony of Miss Carrie Amelia Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Fowler, to Mr. Joseph Henry Stiles on Wednesday next.

—Dr. J. A. Irwin, who has been traveling in Russia, Norway, and Sweden, has just returned to the city. He is at the Hotel Majestic.

Princeton Trains.

Ample railroad facilities have been arranged for those who will attend the sesquicentennial celebration at Princeton on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Tuesday and Thursday trains will leave New-York for Princeton at 6:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., and at 1, 2:10, 4:30, 5:20, and 7:30 P. M. Two trains leave at 8:30 A. M., one, the regular train, arriving at Princeton at 10:12 and the other, a special, running through to Princeton without change and arriving at 9:57. Trains will leave Princeton for New-York at 7:07, 9:07, and 9:38 A. M., and at 12:13, 1:22, 4:14, 5:08, 5:48, 6:57, 8:38, and 11 P. M. On Wednesday, an additional train will leave New-York at 11 A. M., arriving at Princeton at 12:40 P. M., and returning, a special train will leave Princeton at 11:15 P. M., after the torchlight procession and ceremonies of the evening.—Adv.

WATSON VEXES THEM ALL

NOBODY SEEMS TO KNOW WHETHER HE IS ON OR OFF.

Anxious Bryan Men at the Populist Headquarters in Chicago—Chairman Jones Worried More than Usual by the Impetuous Georgian—His Letter to Chairman Butler, Which Hasn't Got to Him Yet, Supposed to be Vitriolic.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Populist Committeeman Reed of Georgia and George F. Washburn, who are in charge of the local headquarters, were beleaguered by anxious Democrats to-day who wanted to know if Mr. Watson means to let go and leave Sewall the only second on the ticket.

It was reported that Messrs. Reed and Washburn have been empowered to go to Georgia to treat with Mr. Watson and try to induce him to bury the hatchet and curb his fiery tongue. But they appear to be in no haste to tackle the job. Judging from the remarks made by Mr. Watson yesterday, they are wise to not make any such overtures at this time.

There is no doubt Mr. Jones and all the forces behind Mr. Bryan are doing all they can to abate the Watson volcano, and the Chairman himself has found fault with Mr. Washburn for not being alert in this direction.

Politicians who measure motives by selfish standards say there is no doubt Mr. Watson will get off the ticket on being promised a good position under the Bryan Administration or a nomination in 1900, but those who know the man declare that Mr. Watson is shrewd enough to see that Mr. Bryan is already defeated, and that more political capital can be made by standing to his guns and posing as the only genuine Populist leader of 1896.

MR. WATSON'S LETTER OVERDUE.

Chairman Butler Doesn't Admit He Will Suppress the Document.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance, which was sent to Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist Committee, has not yet been made public. Chairman Butler says that he has not received the letter. The question having arisen whether it was likely he would suppress the letter, he was asked:

"Have you received Mr. Watson's letter?"

"I have not," he answered.

"Will you give it to the press when it is received?"

"Why, I suppose so. I cannot see why Mr. Watson did not make it public himself when he had completed it. That would have saved a lot of trouble."

"If Mr. Watson mailed it when he announced that he had done so, should it not have reached you by this time?"

"In the ordinary course of the mail, yes," Senator Butler answered. "That is, of course, on the assumption that he directed it to me here. It is just possible that he sent it to me at Chicago, expecting that it would catch me there, but I can conceive of no reason why he should not have mailed it to headquarters direct."

It is generally known that in this letter Watson gives Sewall a merciless scoring and formally severs whatever ties that may be left between the simon pure Populists and the silver Democrats. Butler naturally would like to suppress this attack on Sewall, at Mr. Jones's request, but, at the same time, inasmuch as such action would be liable to arouse the ire of Populists who, unlike Butler, have no hope of reward from Democratic hands, it is more than likely that as soon as the letter shall reach Chairman Butler he will give it to the press.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

North Carolina Democrats Call on White Men to Get Together.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16.—The Democratic State Committee to-night issued an address to the voters of the State, in which it says that the Democratic Party has made all possible efforts to induce the Populists to fuse on State, Congressional, and legislative tickets, but has met with refusals.

The committee says it is apparent the Republican Party is massing an enormous registration of illegal voters, made possible by the election law, which plainly permits fraud; that negroes have drawn the color line and, taking advantage of division of the white vote on gold and silver, have arrayed themselves in unbroken Republican columns, trusting to thus get a dominant position; that Republican officials boast of illegal negro registration which will give the State to McKinley.

The committee calls on all white men to unite, and says that, though some division of white votes is imminent, with the great majority there should be no doubt of the power to marshal for the Democratic Party sufficient votes to save the State from Republican rule and ruin.

It calls on all favoring silver and white supremacy to support the only ticket which offers hope of success against McKinley.

Morgan Replies to Morton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, one of the three silver Senators singled out by Secretary Morton as the Confederate picket guard of free silver, replies in kind as follows:

"I have never thrown any stones at that barn rat, and I do not see why he should refer to me by name as a rebel. I am not aware that in the army I had to fight any member of the Administration. I may have had to fight Mr. Cleveland's substitute, and I have long since forgiven the substitute because he was man enough to fight."

Judges Brown and Clement.

From The Poughkeepsie News-Press, (Dem.)

The refusal of Judge Charles F. Brown of Newburg and Judge Clement of Brooklyn to stand as candidates for re-election on the Democratic ticket is a remarkable feature of this remarkable campaign. When the Democrats held their Judicial Convention in Brooklyn a short time ago they should have had sense enough to refrain from any reference to the issue which has caused so much difference in the party. They should have done this as men of common sense and as Democrats. This, however, is but the smallest part of the blunder committed on that occasion. The idea of dragging such things into a Judiciary Convention the duty of which it is to select men for the Supreme Court bench is not only bad politics, but monstrous effrontery to the bench. Under no condition could men of character and eminence in the judiciary submit to have their names connected with any such performances. These eminent jurists are no less Democratic because of their action in this case, but are all the more Democratic because sensible and true to the dignity and honor of the bench. The whole affair is a fitting rebuke to those who assume such senseless work in the name of the Democratic Party.

The Times's Sunday Supplement.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post, Oct. 12.

In these days of sensational Sunday journalism, when tons of nauseating matter are distributed through the country on special trains, in the name of enterprise, it is a pleasure to find one Sunday newspaper enterprise that is clean, attractive, readable, and bright. Such is the magazine supplement of THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES. If Sunday newspapers must depart from the strictly news field, they should furnish such matter as THE TIMES supplies, instead of the slush with which they usually fill their columns.

MORAL TEST IN CIVIL SERVICE.

Candidates Vouched For by Four Reputable Persons.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A meeting of the Board of Estimate was held on the 15th inst., at which it is reported that Superintendent Constable of the Building Department said: "There is one great objection to the civil service law—it does not inquire into the moral character of the applicant." It is also reported that the Board of Estimate then adjourned, "after a unanimous opinion that the civil service law was defective in its most essential feature because no inquiry was made into the morality of an appointee."

If Mr. Constable is correctly reported, which I very much doubt, he is in error as to the methods of the municipal Civil Service Boards, and, if the Board of Estimate has formed a unanimous opinion that the civil service law is defective, it has done great injustice to the law and to the Civil Service Commission.

It has always been a requirement of the municipal civil service that the character of candidates should be vouched for by four reputable citizens. Those citizens have always been required to sign a statement that they would be willing to employ the candidate for whom they vouched in their own private business, and that they would permit the publication of their certifications.

The present Civil Service Commission has, in addition to these requirements, introduced an investigation by a character examiner, whose duty it is to interview the citizens who have signed character certificates, and to report upon their reliability.

Mr. Thain, the Building Inspector under arrest for dereliction of duty in the Madison Avenue disaster, was, as a matter of fact, vouched for by four reputable citizens, and those citizens corroborated their written recommendations when interviewed by our character examiner.

C. W. WATSON,
Civil Service Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1896.

Fusion Urged in Mississippi.

From The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger.

The editor of The Clarion-Ledger has received two telegrams from the Hon. James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, advising fusion in Mississippi between the Democrats and Populists on the Electoral ticket, saying that he believes a fusion, such as was had in Arkansas, where the Democrats got five Electors and the Populists three, would tend to greatly strengthen Bryan in the close Western States. The dispatches have been referred to the Chairman of the State Committee.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Father Toupin.

Father Toupin, a venerable priest attached to St. Patrick's Church in Montreal died yesterday. He was one of the best-known and most-beloved ecclesiastics in Montreal. He had been a priest for nearly sixty years, and was a life-long co-worker of the late Father Dowd, and was held in high esteem by the Irish Catholics of that city, although he was a French-Canadian by birth. His body will lie in state at St. Patrick's Church until Sunday, when it will be removed to Notre Dame Cathedral, where the funeral will take place Monday morning.

Mary Bradley.

Mary Bradley, eighty years old, wife of the late United States Supreme Court Justice Bradley, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry B. Butler, in Paterson, N. J., last night. Her death was due to old age. Mrs. Bradley's grandfather, William H. Hornblower, brought the first steam engine to this country in 1753.

Rufus Scott.

Gen. Rufus Scott, a prominent lawyer and oil producer of Wellesville, N. Y., died yesterday of Bright's disease. He was a veteran of the late war.

MARRIED.

CHENEY—LAMBERT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at New-Canaan, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Hoyt, Knight Dexter Cheney, Jr., and Ruth, daughter of Dr. Edward W. Lambert.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Paterson, N. J., Oct. 16, 1896, Mary Hornblower, widow of the late Mr. Justice Joseph P. Bradley, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. V. Butler, 212 Broadway, Paterson, on Monday, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on the arrival of the 2:24 train from Paterson.

BOARDMAN.—On Oct. 15, 1896, after a lingering illness, at Waynesville, North Carolina, John Lamboll Boardman, son of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Augustus Boardman of Philadelphia, where funeral will be held.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

LATIMER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 15, John A. Latimer.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 63 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

LOOMIS.—At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1896, Edward F. Loomis, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 19, 1896, at 3 P. M.

MEEKER.—Suddenly, at his mother's residence, 63 East 56th St., Oct. 14, Hayward Glover Meeker, only son of Caroline R. Thomas.

Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral from the house on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 11 A. M.

NUGENT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, Margaret Nugent.

Funeral service at her late residence, 155 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SCOFIELD.—At Elbersen, N. J., Oct. 14, 1896, Ebenezer Scofield.

Funeral services at his late residence, 10 West 122d St., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SPECK.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., Oct. 16, Lillie, wife of Mr. Wm. A. Speck, and daughter of Rev. A. S. Freeman, D. D., in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral at her late residence, Haverstraw, Monday, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRASK.—In this city, of pneumonia, on the 15th inst., Elizabeth Ropes, youngest daughter of Charles H. and the late Martha R. Trask, aged 39 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1896.—Information has been received at this department, from Mr. Leon Jashemski, the Consul of the United States at Callao, Peru, of the death, on the 18th of August, 1896, at Lima, of Thomas Brady, a naturalized citizen of New-York.

Per dispatch No. 99.
Dated Aug. 28, 1896.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1896.—Information has been received at this department, from Mr. W. Henry Robertson, the Consul of the United States at Hamburg, Germany, of the death, on the 26th of August, 1896, at Hamburg, of William Ludwig Christian Riebeling, naturalized citizen, New-York City. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.

Per dispatch No. 340.
Dated Sept. 7, 1896.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1896.—Information has been received at this department, from Mr. Alfred C. Johnson, the Consul of the United States at Stuttgart, Germany, of the death, on the 27th of August, 1896, at Stuttgart, of Hannchen Ebstein, formerly Zuckermann. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.

Per dispatch.
Dated Sept. 14, 1896.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. OLIVOTTI & CO.
305 Fifth Ave. (near 31st St.)
Beautiful things for town houses.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROBERTS' NEW BOOKS
Out To-day

Poems by Johanna Ambrosius

Translated from the twenty-sixth German edition by Mary J. Safford. With portrait. 16mo. Cloth. $1.50.

How she acquired the exquisite literary style she possesses will not be explained this side of the hereafter. Not a false rhyme nor a halting foot in her verse, not a figure but rings true, she who never heard of grammar or rules. . . . Nothing so precious has come from the Fatherland since the hymns of Luther and the writings of Goethe.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Here is a woman who, by sheer force of genius, has risen in a few months from a common laborer of the fields to be known as one of Germany's most popular modern poets. The striking thing in her poems is their lyrical quality. Whether the thought be sad or hopeful, the singing quality of the verse is ever apparent.—New-York Tribune.

Mother, Baby, and Nursery

By Dr. Genevieve Tucker. Fully illustrated. Small 4to. Cloth. $1.50.

The aim of the book is to be a guide to mothers. It purposes to teach and help a mother to understand her babe, to feed it properly, to place it in healthful surroundings, and to watch its growth and development with intelligence. It is not intended in any measure to take the place of a physician, but rather to aid the physician in teaching the mother to care properly for her babe.

New "Keynotes Series"

Maris Stella. By Marie Clothilde Balfour.

Ugly Idol. By Claud Nicholson. 16mo. Cloth. $1.00 each.

Little Daughter of the Sun

By Julia P. Dabney. Illustrated by the author. 16mo. Cloth. $1.25.

A charming, fresh sketch of life at Teneriffe by an author who knows the subject thoroughly.

Modern French Literature

By Benjamin W. Wells, Ph. D., author of "Modern German Literature." 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

Dr. Wells brings to his work a clear vision, sound thought, and careful study, and a love for the subject that makes everything fresh and refreshing.—Springfield Republican.

The Black Dog and Other Stories

By A. G Plympton, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy," "Betty, a Butterfly," etc. Illustrated by the author. 16mo. Cloth. $1.25.

Jerry the Blunderer

By Lily F. Wesselhoeft, author of "Sparrow the Tramp," etc. 16mo. Cloth. Illustrated from photographs taken from life. $1.25.

A Cape May Diamond

By Evelyn Raymond, author of "The Little Lady of the Horse" and "The Mushroom Cave." Illustrated by Lilian Crawford True. Square 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

At all bookstores, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

NOW READY.

A HISTORY OF SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

A Record of the Progress of the People in Religion, Laws, Learning, Arts, Science, Literature, Industry, Commerce, and Manners, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Various Writers. Edited by H. D. Traill, D. C. L., Sometime Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. To be completed in six volumes, octavo. Price per volume, $3.50.

Vol. V. (NOW READY.) From the Accession of George I. to the Battle of Waterloo.

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

Vol. I. From the Earliest Times to the Accession of Edward the First.—Vol. II. From the Accession of Edward the First to the Death of Richard III.—Vol. III. From the Accession of Henry VII. to the Accession of James I.—Vol. IV. From the Accession of James I. to the Death of Anne.

A GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER POST.

A Practical Solution of the Railroad Problem. New Volume (No. 89) in The Questions of the Day Series. By James Lewis Cowles. 12mo, 75 cents.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The New-York Herald's $1,000 Prize Poem. By Lyman Whitney Allen. 12mo, $1.00.

One of the notable books of the year. It breathes the spirit of the sixties, and in its portrayal of the thought and purpose of the people in the crucial hour of our history stirs the emotions of every patriotic heart.—Leslie's Weekly.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

IDLE FACTORIES STARTING UP.

Glass Workers Adjust the Scale, Columbus Buggy Company Resumes.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 16.—News has been received from Pittsburg that the wage scale of the flint glass workers has been adjusted. The basis of the settlement is a 15 per cent. reduction in the scale of 1894 for small ware and 18 per cent. on large ware. The factories here are being started, and when both flint and green glass works are in operation, 2,500 employes will have returned to work. The news has caused great rejoicing among the idle men and shop keepers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—A meeting of the creditors of the Columbus Buggy Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world, was held in this city this afternoon. About 125 persons were present from nearly every State in the Union. The meeting was for the purpose of discussing the question of opening the shops to the 1,000 employes. A large number of orders are on the books. The sentiment was divided, but it was determined to start the works and run them on at least half time.

The Hayden Saddlery Hardware Company's rolling mill, which has been shut down for several months, will resume next Monday.

Big Fire in Holland(Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 16.—The West Michigan Furniture Factory caught fire late to-night and will be a total loss. The factory, which is a large one, is owned principally by George P. Hummer, silver candidate for Congress.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 16.—The Bloomfield Academy, the largest institution of learning in the Chickasaw Nation, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $18,000. Bloomfield Academy was one of the first National schools of the Chickasaw Nation, and was devoted exclusively to the education of girls, being supported by the revenues appropriated by the Chickasaw Legislature.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 16.—The tug Dupont, from Baltimore, belonging to the American Tug Company, in command of Capt. Charles Ellinghouse, was burned up last night about twenty-five miles below here, on the Rappahannock River, while towing a fleet of barges to this city.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 16.—Fire to-night in the building occupied by the Mitchell Manufacturing Company and E. H. Prickett, stationary dealers caused a loss of $37,000.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., Oct. 16.—The large plant of the McAvoy Vitrified Works, three miles east of this place, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $80,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Macmillan Company's
NEW BOOKS.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS'S OPERATIONS LAST YEAR.

Important Contract Giving This Line the Joint Use of the Galveston and Houston—Decrease in Gross Earnings, but a Moderate Increase in the Net—Business Injured by Rate Cutting—The Rockefellers in the Board.

President Henry C. Rouse of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway gives some interesting facts in his annual report, just issued. The company is free from floating debt. The bonded debt has been increased by $668,000, issued against thirty-three miles of new line constructed. The total mileage of the company has increased 83.4 miles during the year.

The gross earnings for the year ended June 30 were $11,036,987, a decrease of little more than half a million dollars. This decrease, President Rouse says, has been compensated by a corresponding reduction in the expenses of operation, so that the net revenue of $3,332,887 is about $200,000 larger than last year.

The long-pending controversy regarding the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by agreement with the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, whereby the Galveston and Houston line is operated by its management equally for the benefit of the International and Great Northern Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company under an organization securing its entire neutrality of administration. To this arrangement, which became operative Dec. 29, 1895, trains now run uninterruptedly from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston. This terminal connection, effected coincidently with the development of Galveston as a deep-sea harbor, has, it is said, already exercised an important influence in changing the direction of the movement of the export trade in cereals produced in the regions west of the Missouri River.

"A considerable portion of the year," says President Rouse, "was marked by a serious disturbance of rates, and the effect is shown in diminished revenues from freight traffic. The reduction of $598,000 in gross freight receipts, although not accurately representing the amount of the loss caused by the demoralization in rates, thoroughly indicates its serious extent, and emphasizes the importance of all agreements or organizations tending to maintain an equitable charge for the service rendered."

The names of John D. Rockefeller and William D. Rockefeller now head the list of the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

New-England Road Fights Trolley.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—The court battle between the New-England Railroad Company and the Central Railway and Electric Company of New-Britain, the Newington Tramway Company and the Hartford Street Railway Company, involving the right of the defendants to build a connecting trolley line between Hartford and New-Britain, through Newington, was begun to-day in the Superior Court, before Judge Wheeler. There is a formidable array of counsel. E. D. Robbins appeared for the New-England Road, and C. E. Perkins, F. L. Hungerford, and Gen. Charles M. Joslyn of Hartford and George E. Terry of Waterbury for the trolley roads. President E. S. Goodrich of the Hartford Street Railway, and Secretary C. S. Landers of the Central Railway and Electric Company of New-Britain were examined as to an alleged agreement between their respective roads to build through Newington to New-Britain, and to absorb or control the Newington Tramway Company. Superintendent C. S. Davidson and Civil Engineer A. E. Hill of the Consolidated Road testified as to the lay-out of the New-England Road to New-Britain. The suit is practically to determine whether the proposed trolley road to New-Britain will parallel the New-England Road within the meaning of the prohibitory statute.

The Pullman Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago more than $27,000,000 of the capital stock was represented, and the following Directors were re-elected: George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, J. W. Doane, N. Williams, O. S. A. Sprague, H. C. Hurlburt, and H. R. Reed.

Mr. Pullman was re-elected President, and former Second Vice President Thomas H. Wyckes was elected First Vice President, to succeed Gen. Horace Porter, who resigned a few days ago. No Second Vice President was elected. The financial results for the fiscal year ended July 31 were: Total revenue, $9,244,383; disbursements, $7,596,975; surplus for the year, $1,647,408. The total mileage of the railways covered by contracts for the operation of cars of the Pullman Company is 124,272, during the past year contracts were renewed with the Atchison and Southern Pacific systems.

Grain Rates to be Advanced.

After several days' discussion, the Traffic Managers of Western roads have practically agreed to advance all freight rates west of Chicago and east of the Missouri River on Nov. 2. The advance will apply to all commodities except coal. Grain is the principal commodity affected. Under the agreement just made the rate on wheat from the Missouri River to Chicago will be advanced to 19 cents and the rate on corn and other coarse grains to 15 cents per 100 pounds. These rates are not as high as those in effect prior to July 1, but they are a material advance over present charges.

Divisions of Northwest Rates.

A recommendation is issued by the Joint Traffic Managers that on all carload freight originating at the Western termini of the trunk lines, or points east thereof, from which authorized all-rail rates are in effect, to points in the Northwest, when "routed" via the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation Company, the same divisions of rates shall apply east of Chicago as when the traffic is consigned via the all-rail lines. Under such circumstances the expense of switching such westbound traffic is to be borne by the lines east of Chicago.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Following are the names of the new Directors of the Norfolk and Western: F. J. Kimball, Henry Fink, George Coppell, Victor Morawetz, Kennedy Tod, W. E. Glyn, and W. B. Boulton of New-York; J. I. Doran, H. Whelen, Jr., and W. B. Campbell of Philadelphia, and Walter H. Taylor of Norfolk.

—R. Curson Hoffman, President of the Seaboard Air Line, is in New-York for a few days. One of the purposes of his visit is to consult with Thomas F. Ryan and Gen. Samuel Thomas, who are now in control of the road.

—Mark T. Cox, Chairman of the Terre Haute and Peoria Reorganization Committee, announces that more than a majority of the bonds have been deposited under the bondholders' protective agreement.

—The Illinois Central has contracted with the Brooks works for eight new heavy passenger locomotives.

His Purchased Wife Ran Away.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Lorenzo Stadino, a bootblack of this city, complains that a short time ago he bought the wife of a fellow-Italian for $25 and that she has since disappeared with her husband. He says that Monday morning the woman cooked breakfast for him and that she also had his lunch ready when he returned at noon, but that when he visited the house about 3 o'clock in the afternoon she had disappeared. He found that her husband also disappeared, and he has been diligently but unsuccessfully searching for them ever since.

GOLF AT MORRISTOWN.

Mrs. William Shippen Wins in the Championship Contest.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 16.—Mrs. William Shippen again has proved herself to be the champion lady golfer of the Morristown Golf Club. The semi-annual championship contest was played to-day, and out of nine contestants, Mrs. Shippen came out well in the lead. She now will hold the Championship Cup until it shall be played for again in the Spring. The holder of the cup three times will own it, and as to-day's triumph makes Mrs. Shippen's second victory, she stands an excellent chance of becoming the cup's possessor.

The men will play for their championship cup to-morrow afternoon. This trophy is held now by James A. Tyng.

The score of the game to-day follows:

Mrs. William Shippen—									Total.
Out	5	5	5	7	8	8	7	8	6—56
In	8	4	6	10	4	7	6	3	6—54
Total									110
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan—									
Out	6	7	5	11	6	8	6	9	5—63
In	7	4	8	5	6	5	6	7	5—53
Total									116
Miss Alice W. Post—									
Out	6	9	8	7	7	7	4	9	5—62
In	8	7	6	5	5	7	6	6	5—55
Total									117
Miss Alice Strong—									
Out	4	5	7	9	7	10	5	7	7—61
In	11	5	8	5	8	5	6	7	5—60
Total									121
Miss Alice D. Field—									
Out	5	9	9	9	7	11	4	8	6—68
In	8	5	9	6	7	8	6	6	4—59
Total									127
Miss Edith R. Catlin—									
Out	5	7	8	7	7	11	6	9	7—67
In	12	8	9	8	6	7	5	5	6—66
Total									133
Miss Marian Forsyth—									
Out	8	8	8	13	8	10	6	10	7—84
In	13	7	11	8	9	8	8	14	6—78
Total									162

Mrs. Arthur Dean and Miss Elizabeth N. Little withdrew.

MRS. ARTHUR TURNURE WINS.

She Gets First Prize in Golf Playing in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Arthur Turnure, who last week won second championship honors in the ladies' championship contest at Morristown, added a first prize to her golfing trophies yesterday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn.

The members of the club, which is situated near Fort Hamilton, gave their first ladies' open golf tournament, and it proved a success. Twenty-one ladies finished, playing 18 holes.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, of which Mrs. Turnure is a member, had four entries, and the first three places were taken by that club. Miss Marie Harrison, sister of the winner, came second, with 128 strokes, only two behind first place, and just two strokes behind her was Miss F. Ethel Wickham. The Dyker Meadow members made an interesting social event of the day, and fully fifty persons were present.

The players and scores are: Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Shinnecock Hills G. C., 126; Miss Marie Harrison, Shinnecock Hills G. C., 128; Miss E. Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock Hills G. C., 130; Miss Madeleine Chauncey, Dyker Meadow G. C., 140; Miss Helen Van Ingen, Dyker Meadow G. C., 147; Miss Grace Chauncey, Dyker Meadow G. C., 149; Miss Frances Wallace, Dyker Meadow G. C., 154; Miss Mabel Flint, Dyker Meadow G. C., 165; Miss Lillian Halsey, Shinnecock Hills G. C., 160; Miss George C. F. Williams, Hartford G. C., 167; Mrs. Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Seabright G. C., 169; Miss Flora Maxwell, Queens County G. C., 174; Miss Alys Schroder, Shelter Island G. C., 176; Mrs. Frederick Porter, Dyker Meadow G. C., 193; Miss Florence Lowell, Shelter Island G. C., 198; Miss Grace Porter, Dyker Meadow G. C., 200; Miss Mildred Packard, Dyker Meadow G. C., 206; Mrs. Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow G. C., 207.

Miss Mabel Dickerson did 203, Miss Alice Lowell did 222, and Miss Mary Lowell did 209 strokes.

WON THE SILVER CUP.

F. A. Walthew Gets Golf Trophy Offered by J. D. Archbold.

The handsome silver cup presented by President John D. Archbold of the Knollwood Country Club to the members for handicap competition was won yesterday by F. A. Walthew. The match was for 36 holes, medal play. Eleven started and eight finished the tournament.

Walthew had a handicap of 10 strokes, and his net and winning score was 179 strokes. He did the two eighteen-hole rounds in 95 and 94, respectively. Lawrence E. Van Etten, one of the two scratch contestants, missed the trophy by just three strokes, his score being 182, and H. M. Harriman, the other scratch man, did 186. The players and their scores follow:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
F. A. Walthew	189	10	179
H. M. Harriman	193		186
E. H. Clark	244	60	184
A. T. Gillender	257	60	197
A. P. Harvey	205	18	187
N. C. Reynal	203	10	193
L. E. Van Etten	182	..	182
Franklin Edson, Jr.	289	60	229
*P. Gilbert Thebaud	124	12	112
Mrs. P. G. Thebaud	181	35	146
*C. V. V. Sewell	134	30	104

*Withdrew.

To-day the open handicap for the Knollwood Cup will be played, and the final round for the Reynal Cup, between H. M. Harriman and G. E. Armstrong.

TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

Tudor and American Wonder Winners at the Second Day's Races.

The second day's trotting of the Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club was very successful. Two races—the 2:29 and 2:35 classes—were decided, and the contests were very spirited. Tudor won the 2:29 class. Surprise took the second and third heats, and then Tudor took the next two and won. American Wonder won the other race after Hal had taken the first heat.

J. H. Shults's mare Octavia was sent to lower her record of 3 minutes, and trotted the mile in 2:29½. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—2:29 class, trotting; purse $250.

Tudor, b. s., by Piedmont, (Davis)	1	3	2	1	1
Surprise, b. g., (Stevens)	2	1	1	2	6
Wabash, b. g., (Gary)	3	2	4	3	3
T. L. & W., ch. s., (Roeckel)	4	5	3	5	2
Nelly Bel, blk. m., (Abrams)	10	7	9	4	4
Molly T., ch. m., (Timmins)	12	10	8	9	5
Allie Tarn, g. g., (Phillips)	6	12	6	6	8
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Whelpley)	13	9	12	11	9
Defanta, blk. m., (Wolf)	11	6	7	12	dr
Mountain A., ch. g., (Duryea)	7	8	10	10	dr
Detective, ch. g., (Driscoll)	9	11	11	8	dr
Padrone, b. g., (Moore)	8	13	dis.		

Time—2:31½; 2:28½; 2:27¼; 2:25¼; 2:27¼.

SECOND RACE.—2:35 class, trotting; purse $200.

American Wonder, br. s., by Garfield, (Davis)	4	1	1	1	
Hal, b. g., (J. Whelpley)	1	2	4	2	
Satello, b. g., (Driscoll)	5	2	3	3	
Geneva W., blk. m., (Nelson)	2	3	4	5	
Tangler, b. g., (Driscoll)	3	5	5	2	
Star Alcyone, gr. g., (Levy)	6	6	dis.		

Time—2:33½; 2:33¼; 2:31½; 2:29½.

Match against time; trotting.

Octavia, br. m., by Baron Wilkes, dam Sapphire, by Jay Gould, (Shutt)	1				
Time 3:00	2				

Time—2:29¼.

Mack Briggs Won in England.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—At the Newmarket races to-day the American horse Mack Briggs, owned by Enoch Wishard, won the Southfield Plate at a mile, beating the two favorites, Gazeteer and The Winter King, who ran second and third.

To Race at Morris Park To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile. The Swain, 122 pounds; Ameer, 122; Tom Cromwell, 120; Fly, 119; Bellport, 113; Volley, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Voter, 114 pounds; Nana H., 111; Ludwigshafen, 110; Divide, 110; Lady Mitchell, 110; Set Fast, 109; Miss Malcolm Chancey, Dyker Meadow G. C., 140; Miss Helen Van Ingen, Dyker Meadow G. C., 147; Miss Grace Chauncey, Dyker Meadow G. C., 149; Miss Frances Wallace, Dyker Meadow G. C., 154; Miss Mabel Flint, Dyker Meadow G. C., 165; Miss Lillian Halsey, Shinnecock Hills G. C., 160; Miss George C. F. Williams, Hartford G. C., 167; Mrs. Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Seabright G. C., 169; Miss Flora Maxwell, Queens County G. C., 174; Miss Alys Schroder, Shelter Island G. C., 176; Mrs. Frederick Porter, Dyker Meadow G. C., 193; Miss Florence Lowell, Shelter Island G. C., 198; Miss Grace Porter, Dyker Meadow G. C., 200; Miss Mildred Packard, Dyker Meadow G. C., 206; Mrs. Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow G. C., 207.

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THIRD RACE.—The Bronx Handicap of $2,000 for all ages. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Gotham, 140 pounds; Magian, 138; Brandywine, 135; Glenmoyne, 132; Hawarden, 122; Lady Diamond, 118; Royal Rose, 108; Storm King, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap of $2,000. One mile and a quarter over the hill. Belmar, 120 pounds; Sir Walter, 117; Keenan, 111; The Winner, 100; Dutch Skater, 108; Ramiro, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Brisk, 112 pounds; Amanda V., 104; Golf, 100; Tremargo, 97; Bon Ami, 97; Patrol, 97; Graziosa, 95; Tenderness, 94; Juno, 94; Tanis, 94; Karma, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. The Withers mile. Tom Cromwell, 109 pounds; Howard Mann, 108; Aurelian, 106; Merry Prince, 103; Cromwell, 96; Handspun, 95; Bellport, 95; Tinge, 90; Louise N., 87; Trillette, 85.

Gymkhana Games on Staten Island.

An interesting set of gymkhana games will be held this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, on the Manor Road, at West Brighton, S. I., under the auspices of the Staten Island Polo Club. The programme will include a thread and needle race, tilting race, egg and spoon race, potato race, novelty race, and flat race. A tent-pegging contest will also be given by the Rough Riding Club of this city, and the Richmond County Country Club Cup will be competed for, with owners up.

PLANS OF THE WHEELMEN.

Next Year's League Meeting to be Held at Albany.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen was held in this city yesterday. President Sterling Elliott of Boston and Vice Presidents Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie and A. Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee were present. They selected Albany as the place in which to hold the next National Assembly of the league.

The assembly will be on the second Monday in February. The first day will be devoted exclusively to discussions and talks on good roads. To defray the expenses of good roads day, the sum of $1,000 was appropriated.

Another appropriation of $500 was made to cover the expense of preparing matter for publication in newspapers on the subject of improvements in highways. This sum will be expended under the direction of Otto Dorner of Wisconsin, who is a member fo the National Highway Improvement Committee.

Another appropriation was for a prize to the artist who gets up the most attractive design for a poster, it being the intention of the Executive Committee to advertise the league in this manner.

It was decided to determine the place for holding the next National race meet by a mail vote of the members in January. Such a means of deciding the matter means the selection of the place desired by the members of the Eastern States, as they hold the balance of power.

The financial report was very satisfactory, showing a balance to the credit of the league of $14,495.93. Secretary Abbott Bassett sent a statement to the committee disclosing the fact that $7,214.70 of the cash on hand had been voluntarily rebated by the publisher of The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin from the sum due him under a strict construction of the terms of his contract with the league.

President Elliott, who is the publisher, stated that the unprecedented increase in membership since the contract was made causes it to operate more in his favor than was expected, in view of the limited membership at that time. His contract has nine years to run.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Fred" Titus's second race meet at Olympia Park will be held this afternoon, commencing at 2. In addition to the four races there will be three exhibitions, one by a "quad" team on a new machine, which is described as having "piston rods connecting the cranks instead of a chain."

—J. C. Read, a member of the East Orange Cyclers, will take the same trip to-morrow (from this city to Philadelphia and return) that Edwards and Peltscher will take in an attempt to break the record. Read will start at 5:50 A. M., and like the other racers, will be paced over the entire distance.

—An office was opened at 1,261 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, by the wheelmen interested in the proposed country club for cyclists on the Merrick Road. The club will be called the Seawanhaka Cycling Country Club. Shares will be sold at $15 each.

—To-morrow will be "ladies' day" with the Century Wheelmen, and it is anticipated that a large party of women will accompany the members on their run to Bergen Point.

—It is understood in racing circles that "Nat" Butler and "Eddie" McDuffie will go to France next week to race at the indoor tournaments during the Winter.

—A ruling has just been established in Missouri making it obligatory for the railroads to carry bicycles as a personal baggage when accompanied by the owners.

—Ten thousand cyclists are expected to be in line on Glenmore Avenue this afternoon to celebrate the improvement of that thoroughfare.

Probably a Victim of Footpads.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—A well-dressed man was found unconscious early this morning at the rear of Delbert Hortman's grocery store. He was cut about the face and head. Dr. Ewing has tried every means to revive the man, but without success. It is generally supposed that the stranger was waylaid and robbed on the street near the grocery last night. It is thought he attempted to fight off the footpads and was struck down. Then, for more security, while they rifled his pockets, it is supposed the robbers dragged the unconscious man to the spot where he was found. The stranger is about thirty-five years old, and is fairly well dressed.

Bryan Paid for His Speeches?

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 16.—Samuel G. Rogers, Chairman of the Summit County Democratic Committee, stated to-night that before Candidate Bryan could be secured for a half hour's speech here Tuesday, the sum of $100 had to be paid.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:12 | Sun sets...5:17 | Moon sets...2:18

HIGH WATER OCT. 17.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
4:26 A. M.	5:15 A. M.	7:04 A. M.
4:41 P. M.	5:29 P. M.	8:16 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 17.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Betty	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
Boston City	Swansea	Oct. 8
Istria	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Ludgate Hill	London	Sept. 30
Nordkyn	Hamburg	Oct. 1
Sorrento	Hamburg	Oct. 3
St. Irene	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
Santiago	Nassau	Oct. 13

SUNDAY, OCT. 18.

Chalmette	New-Orleans	Oct. 11
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 15
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Oct. 12
Francisco	Hull	Oct. 4
La Gascogne	Shields	Oct. 10
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 15
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Oct. 3

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	Oct. 8
Nomadic	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Obdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Yucatan	Havana	Oct. 15

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

Massachusetts	London	Oct. 8
Westernland	Antwerp	Oct. 10
Karamanla	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
El Rio	New-Orleans	Oct. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Algonquin	Oct. 17	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
British King	Oct. 17	W. Indies	22 State St.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Oct. 17	Montevideo	301 Pro. Ex.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	3 Bowling Gr.
Armenia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orizaba	Oct. 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Oct. 17	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Alier	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cfu. Condal	Oct. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Oct. 22	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	1 Broadway.
Pulatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Olive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Oct. 16.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg Oct. 8, Southampton and Cherbourg 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Kariowa, Hamburg Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Lucia Oct. 7, Barbados 7th, Martinique 8th, Dominica 8th, Guadaloupe 8th, St. Kitts 9th, St. Croix and St. Thomas 10th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Adra, (Br.,) Cox, Barry Oct. 1, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Geestemunde Oct. 2, in ballast to Gust Heye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen Sept. 29, Christiania Oct. 1, and Christiansand 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Slingsby, (Br.,) Robinson, Sourabaya July 23, Probolingo Aug. 1, Joanna 9th, Samarang 10th, Aden Sept. 4, Port Said 12th, Gibraltar 23d, St. Michaels 28th, via Delaware Breakwater Oct. 15, with sugar to H. P. Finlay & Co.; vessel to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Muller, Santos Sept. 19, Rio Janeiro 24th, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Oct. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:22 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Magin, Hamburg Sept. 27 and Boston Oct. 15, with mdse. and passenger to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Oct. 13 and Charleston 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, from Southampton Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:44 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick; Cherokee, for Charleston, S. C.; Allianca, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 16, 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, cloudy, very hazy.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—SS Corinthia, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Tarragona Oct. 8 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 6 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Bannister, from New-York Oct. 3 for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Tergestre, (Austr.,) Capt. Suttora, sld. from Trieste for New-York Oct. 3.

SS Clive, (Br.,) sld. from Genoa for New-York Oct. 13.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, sld. from Genoa for New-York Oct. 13.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS St. Helens, (Br.,) Capt. Luckham, sld. from Shields for

COL. GILSON RESENTFUL

QUIET DAY AT THE NEW STREET ALLEGED "BUCKET SHOP."

The Only Representative of Ammon, Eakins & Co. Present Deplores Any Attack upon It—He Explains the Purity of Its Methods and Its Favorable Terms to Customers—Orders from Headquarters to Make an Investigation.

Ammon, Eakins & Co. did not appear to do much business yesterday in their handsomely furnished "bucket shop" at 45 and 47 New Street. Even some of the men who go into the place only to sit in the richly upholstered chairs and kill time while resting were not there. It apparently was not so attractive yesterday as it was the day before, and the story that THE NEW-YORK TIMES published of the firm and its business was held responsible for this.

It was said that "Col. Bob" A. Ammon went to Philadelphia Thursday night, and Col. Gilson, as the chief representative of the firm, yesterday said:

"I do not understand why we should be pounded by the newspapers. We are doing the same business that others are, but we are doing it in a more gentlemanly manner. There is nothing degrading about our place. It is rich and comfortable, and a man can trade here without losing his self-respect.

"If any investor buys stocks or grain in here and wants it he can have it. We will get it for him; there need be no fear about that. When we tell customers that we buy or sell stocks for them we do it, and the customers take no risk beyond the margin they have put up, whether it is large or small. We stand between them and all other loss. All our transactions are actual. Our customers tell us what to do, and we tell them what we do, except when their margins are exhausted, and then they do not trouble to ask. They know that they have lost their money, and that is the end of the deal.

"Whatever our customers may say about our business, I will not admit that we keep a bucket shop. Whoever wants stock can have it. Bucket shops don't furnish stock. Suppose we do close out deals in which losses are made without charging a commission for doing so. Don't that benefit the customers? If we should not charge a customer any commission until his deal was closed—and we are thinking of doing that—wouldn't that be in the customer's favor? It would give him more of a chance with his money than Stock Exchange houses would give him. It isn't fair to jump on Mr. Ammon and Capt. Eakins for doing business in a way that gives customers extra advantages and allows them a chance to make money on a small capital."

Capt. Donald Grant of the Old Slip Precinct, within whose jurisdiction the palatial bucket shop is, said on Thursday that in the past he had asked the Stock Exchange officials to aid him in procuring evidence against the bucket shops in the neighborhood of Wall Street. His statements were printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, and the attention of President F. L. Eames and Secretary G. W. Ely of the Stock Exchange was called to them. President Eames said:

"I do not know, and never have heard that Capt. Grant ever applied to the Exchange to help him suppress bucket shops. The Exchange has tried to suppress them and has always found it difficult to get their keepers indicted. When we have succeeded in getting indictments we have had to keep at the matter to get those indicted brought to trial. The District Attorney's office has caused us trouble in such matters. But so far as Capt. Grant's assertions are concerned I never heard of his applying for assistance such as he mentioned."

Secretary Ely, who has been in his present position in the Stock Exchange for fourteen years, said he could not recall a case in which Capt. Grant had asked the Exchange to aid him in getting evidence against a bucket shop. His denial of Capt. Grant's assertions was as emphatic as President Eames's.

Chief of Police Conlin was absent from Headquarters when a reporter called to discover what if anything will be done in relation to Ammon, Eakins & Co.'s bucket shop. Acting Inspector O'Keeffe, within whose district it is, said he would have an investigation made, and at once dictated a letter to Capt. Grant directing him to make a thorough examination of the methods pursued by Ammon, Eakins & Co. and report the same to him.

THE RIGHTS OF BOYCOTTERS.

A Suit of Interest to Labor Unions in the City Court.

The trial of a suit of importance to labor organizations was begun, yesterday, before Justice McCarthy and a jury in Part II. of the City Court. The principal question involved in the action is the right of labor organizations to boycott its members who come under their displeasure, to prevent others not members from getting work. The suit on trial is brought by Joseph Connell against George Peacock, President of the Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of New-York, Jersey City, East Chester, and vicinity.

The plaintiff has been Treasurer of the association for many years, and says that he has been employed as a journeyman stone cutter and is dependent upon his business for a livelihood and support. He says that by its constitution and by laws the association regulates the hours of labor and the price of labor. He says that about June 5, 1895, the association and its members entered into an unlawful union in the nature of a conspiracy with the intent to deprive him from following his trade, and have by threats and intimidations prevented people from giving him work or making contracts with him.

Connell sued for $2,000 damages. When the complainant took the stand, the main point in the case was developed. Under a shower of questions, he admitted that he had been Treasurer of the organization mentioned, and that when certain members demanded that he turn over his books to them, in order that they might make an investigation in regard to a certain bill, he refused to do this unless friends were present.

This the members refused. After that, he said, they conspired to have him discharged from every place where he secured a job. June 7, 1895, he said, a strike was ordered at the St. Luke's Hospital buildings, and when work was resumed he was discharged. The taking of testimony will be continued Monday.

Blockade on Brooklyn Elevated.

During the morning rush yesterday on the Brooklyn Elevated Road at 8:30 o'clock, a crankpin on a locomotive broke just as the engine was pulling a train away from the station at Washington and Myrtle Avenues. Traffic was delayed for half an hour on both the Myrtle Avenue and Lexington Avenue lines. There was a solid blockade on the Myrtle Avenue line from Washington Avenue to Franklin Avenue, and on the Lexington Avenue line from Myrtle Avenue to Lexington Avenue. As every car was filled with passengers hurrying to business, there was much protest against the delay, and many passengers walked to stations and continued their journeys on the trolley cars.

Return of William R. Grace.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace and family, who have been in Europe, returned on the Lucania of the Cunard Line last night. They went to Great Neck, L. I., where they will remain until next week, when they will open their house in this city.

A POPULIST DIVERSION.

Mr. McParlin Wants Watson's Name Taken Off the Ballot.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—There is war in the Populist camp in this State. This was evident to-day when Lawrence J. McParlin of Lockport called upon Secretary of State Palmer.

Mr. McParlin was Secretary of the last Populist State Convention, and is the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Secretary of State already has prepared for distribution the sample blanket ballot. The People's Party ballot is headed with the names of William J. Bryan for President and Thomas E. Watson for Vice President. The Populist State Convention held in Syracuse Oct. 2 indorsed Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, instead of Mr. Watson.

Mr. McParlin wished the Secretary of State to substitute the name of Mr. Sewall for Watson at the head of the Populist column as the candidate for Vice President. He told the Secretary that the Electors of President and Vice President in the Populist column were the same as those on the Democratic Party column. He asserted that to keep the name of Watson at the head of the Populist column would be to practice deceit upon the Populist voters, as the Democrats had not kept their implied agreement of substituting several Populist Electors in their party column.

The Secretary of State told Mr. McParlin that the Populist National Convention had nominated Bryan and Watson, and that under the election law of this State those names were to be placed at the head of the party column of the Populists on the ballot used in this State. The Secretary said he could not recognize the indorsement of Sewall by the Populists' State Convention, but that the action of the National Convention of the Populist Party was binding upon him as regards the names which shall head the Populist column.

Mr. McParlin was much disturbed over the absence of authority which the Secretary of State has to change the caption on the Populist column. He said:

"The Democrats having failed to give the Populists any representation upon the Electoral ticket, it is unjust that the Populists should be deceived into voting for the Electors in the Populist column under the impression that they are voting for Thomas E. Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice President. The Populists will poll over 15,000 votes at this election, and I shall make it my business to see that my friends understand that they will be voting for the regular Democratic Electors should they vote for the Electors in the Populist column. I shall issue a circular to the Populist voters advising them of the situation. The Electors in the Populist column would, if elected, vote for Sewall for Vice President. My desire is to have Mr. Sewall's name substituted for Mr. Watson's at the head of the Populist column, so that the Populist voters will fully understand that Mr. Watson has no representation among the Electors, either in the Populist or Democratic Party column."

MICHIGAN HEARS BRYAN.

The Candidate Talks from Early Morn to Large Crowds.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 16.—Mr. Bryan's day was one of the busiest he has had during the campaign. He began speaking before breakfast at Muskegon. Then he swung down Lake Michigan, stopping and talking at Holland, Fenville, and Bangor, and finally addressing a big crowd at Benton Harbor. At Bangor the train stopped near a schoolhouse, and Mrs. Bryan sent a bunch of roses to the teacher.

Turning his face eastward, Mr. Bryan found a big crowd at Niles. At Albion a stand from which Mr. Bryan was speaking collapsed. No one was hurt. At Kalamazoo a great audience was gathered, and at Dowagiac Mr. Bryan got the benefit of the crowd drawn together to hear ex-Congressman Bynum later in the day.

At Marshall Mr. Bryan made no speech, merely introducing Albert Williams, aged eighty years. Of him he said: "I simply want to make a little speech in introduction of a famous Anarchist who is going to speak after I am gone. [Cheers.] Now, I want you, when he gets up to talk to you, to take a good look at him. He is a typical Anarchist. His name is Albert Williams, and he lives at Ionia, Mich., and he was introduced two years ago at Ionia by Mr. McKinley as the only survivor of the sixteen who met and adopted the first Republican platform and suggested the name of the Republican Party on the sixth of July, 1854, under the oaks at Jackson. [Cheers, and a voice: 'I was there.']

"He must be an Anarchist, because he is with us this year. [Laughter.] My friends, he is one of the many men who have found it necessary to either get out of the Republican Party or surrender their country into the hands of foreigners, and he has naturally chosen to get out of the party."

So dense was the throng packed in the public square and Liberty Square here this evening that Mr. Bryan was unable to reach the stand from which he was expected to speak. It was just growing dark when his train reached the Michigan Central Station. The streets were chowded, and the four white horses that drew the carriage in which Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were seated were made to go through the jam only with the greatest difficulty. The solid mass of humanity at the public square was impregnable, and Mr. Bryan stood up in the vehicle and made a short speech, which was enthusiastically received. Dashing off to Liberty Square, the horses brought up against another bulwark of human beings, and again the candidate was obliged to deliver his speech from the carriage.

Mr. Bryan made four speeches at Lansing to-night.

Edwin Wilson Caught in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Edwin Wilson of the firm of Wilson & Johnson, produce commission merchants at 7 Blackstone Street, was arrested to-day charged with being a fugitive from justice. The arrest was made as the result of an indictment which was brought from Kansas City by detectives of that place, charging him with larceny in May, 1896, of $1,000 worth of property from S. B. Willock and other commission houses in Kansas City. Wilson's brother, Emmett H. Wilson, is at present locked up in the Western city on a similar indictment.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Oct. 16.—A man named Robert McDonald was found dead in bed this morning, the theory being that he was murdered. A man named Daniel Cahill walked into the police station and gave himself up, saying that he and McDonald were fooling with knives last night, and that he (Cahill) accidentally cut McDonald in the left side. McDonald then went to bed, where he was found dead this morning.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 16.—A special from Spencerville, Ohio, says that the Granville Building Association's safe and the Granville Post Office were broken into during the night. How much of the building association's money was taken is not known. The Post Office lost $800 in cash and $1,000 worth of stamps.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Charles H. Hughes, the young man of Perth Amboy who was arrested on the charge of having burglarized the home of Charles F. Whitehead of South River some weeks ago, has been acquitted by the jury in the case. At the time of the alleged burglary Hughes was intoxicated.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Four weeks have elapsed since the Rev. G. D. Coleman, a retired missionary minister, mounted his bicycle, telling his wife he would be back in an hour or so, and that he was going for a short ride. Neither she nor any of her friends has seen or heard of him since.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 16.—George W. Cooke, aged about sixty, and a war veteran, committed suicide some time last night at his room in the Richardson House by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 16.—The dwelling of Michael Malone was destroyed by fire this evening. It is supposed that it was set on fire by incendiaries.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16.—The safe in Murphy's dry goods store was blown open last night and $700 in cash and a deposit bank book were taken.

DESERTIONS ARE UNAVOIDABLE.

Annual Report of Adjutant General Ruggles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Adjt. Gen. Ruggles's annual report shows that 8,289 enlisted men of the army are now receiving increased pay under the Service act. It appears that but one man has served forty years, that there are six men who have had 35 years' service, 13 have had 30 years, 395 25 years, 425 20 years, 1,023 15 years, 2,137 10 years, and 3,451 5 years. The steady decrease of fraudulent enlistment since the law of 1892 is shown: In 1893 there were 301, in 1894 253, in 1895 147, and in 1896 the number fell to 84. Discharges by favor have decreased over 30 per cent. in the last year.

The number of desertions was 1,835, an increase of 100 over the number reported for the last year. This represents 5.46 per cent. of the enlisted strength.

Concerning these desertions Gen. Ruggles says 60 per cent. of the whole number deserted during their first year of service. These men may generally be classed as restless, perhaps congenitally so, unable to withstand the monotony of a regular life and even the mildest discipline. In cases of older soldiers who desert the incentive is likely to be found in some local entanglement.

The cause of desertion is, therefore, not altogether in the service, for it is part of human nature. Its absolute eradication cannot be hoped for.

BAD WASHINGTON JUSTICES.

The Attorney General Cosidering the Question of Removals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Attorney General has taken cognizance of a scandal that has long prevailed in Washington City. It has been well understood for a long time that a suit for debt brought before almost any one of the Justices of the Peace in Washington would result in a verdict for the plaintiff in every case where there was a chance of collecting the money, and the impression has been widely spread that the attorneys practicing before these courts "pooled their issues" and divided their fees.

Attorney General Harmon, it is officially stated, is now considering the question of recommending the removal of certain Justices of the Peace of the District of Columbia, upon the report of an examiner who recently investigated their methods in cases of landlords against tenants, to recover possession of rented property.

It appears from the report that the practice of issuing summonses in such cases without the sworn complaint in writing of the owner being first filed, which is in direct violation of the statute, has been common with some of the Justices.

It also appears from the report that this law is very much abused; that it is not used to obtain possession of property, but merely as a process to enforce the payment of rent; that in many cases judgment by default is given as a matter of course, without proof, and that the effect of this misuse of the judicial process is to work great injustice on the poorer class of people.

PROCEDURE IN CONVENTION.

Judge Dykman Will Decide a Question of Organization.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court this morning heard argument in the appeal of Joseph E. Ennis from the decision of County Clerk L. F. Crumb of Westchester County declaring Richard S. Emmet, Jr., the regular Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District.

City Attorney J. M. Hunt of Yonkers argued for Mr. Emmet, and Henry C. Henderson appeared for Mr. Ennis. Each claimed a majority of delegates at the convention. Mr. Henderson claimed that when a District Convention assembled it could be called to order by any one, and need not wait upon the District Committee.

Mr. Hunt argued that recognized party usage made it the rule for the Chairman of a District Committee to call a convention to order and arrange the temporary organization.

The Judge reserved his decision until to-morrow.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, probably preceded by local showers in extreme northeast portion, northwesterly winds and cooler. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, AND DELAWARE, cloudy in the morning, followed by fair, cooler, northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA, cloudy in the morning, but generally fair during the day, cooler, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly cooler Saturday night, winds shifting to northerly. SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, generally fair, variable winds, followed by showers on the Georgia coast. EASTERN FLORIDA, cloudy weather and rain, easterly winds, probably increasing in force in southern portion. ALABAMA AND WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, except probably showers on the coast, northerly to westerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, AND EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair weather, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS AND NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, AND MISSOURI, fair, cooler, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, cooler in western portion, northwesterly winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, probably cloudy in the morning, northerly winds, cooler. WEST VIRGINIA, cloudy and cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO, generally cloudy weather, probably light local showers near the lakes, light to fresh northerly winds, cooler in southern portion. INDIANA AND ILLINOIS, generally fair during the day, but conditions are favorable for light showers near Lake Michigan in the early morning, northerly winds, and cooler in southern portions. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, light local showers, followed by clearing weather, light to fresh northerly winds. IOWA, generally fair, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair Saturday, northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer Saturday afternoon. KANSAS, fair, northerly winds, cooler in eastern and southern portions. NEBRASKA, fair, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds, warmer in eastern portion Saturday. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, warmer Saturday afternoon. COLORADO, fair, easterly winds. WYOMING, fair, variable winds, warmer. MONTANA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A HEARTY WELCOME to Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Preacher, Sunday, 11 and 8, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Prelude, Armenia. Monday, J. G. Woolley. Tuesday, E. R. Young, missionary lecturer. Saturdays, Temple Concert. Chautauqua Circle, Friday. Reading rooms open every day.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE TO THE LATE JOHN McCURDY will be held at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South 5th St., corner of Driggs Av., Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday evening, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock. Dr. R. Crook, Dr. Fardington, and others will participate in the service. Friends invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. H. Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Moral Aspects of the National Issue." Even song at 8 P. M. (seats free.) A one-hour service with sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES FROM 9 A. M. all day in the Second St. Methodist Church. Dr. O. A. Curtis preaches, 10:30; Sunday school, 2; reunion, 3; Epworth League, 6. Dr. S. F. Upham preaches, 8.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV., Sunday, 3:45 P. M. Address by Rev. John B. Sevins of Hope Chapel. Special music by Miss Ida Benedict, soprano. Men invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC. — Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.; evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor preaches; subject, "Satoli's Surrender to the Jesuits." All invited.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, corner Lexington Av., Rev. B. B. Bostwick, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV. CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by Rev. John P. Forbes of Taunton, Mass., at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — THE PEOPLE'S Church.—Rev. Thomas Dixon preaches, "The Chicago Invitation to Riot"; doors open, 10:30; evening, 8, "Clubhouse." Mrs. Johnson.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible class at 10 A. M.
Services at the chapel Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Rev. Madison C. Peters preaches. 11 A. M.—"Honest Money;" 8 P. M.—"David Playing Fool—Modern Instances." Cordial welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. George E. Albrecht, D. D., Doshisha University, Japan, will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—Sunday, Oct. 11, holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector, J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., will preach morning and evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Rev. John Robertson of Glasgow, Scotland, a Presbyterian-Baptist, preaches at 11 and 8. Public invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.,
Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, Rector.
Services:
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Holy Communion.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The Right Rev. Dr. DUDLEY will preach at 11 A. M. in behalf of the colored commission.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
A musical service at 4 P. M.
Anthem ..... Gesu, Word of God
By John White.
Offertory ..... By Babylon's Wave
By Gounod.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector; 4 P. M., choral service and sermon by Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "Classes and Masses." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Ave. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "God in Modern Thought"; no evening service.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11. Topic: "One's Own Country and People." Rev. Frank Malven, assistant, preaches at 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic: "The Land Where Gold Is Good."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic, "The Sere and Yellow Leaf," and 8 P. M., topic, "Prisoners of Poverty."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CORNER 22D STREET,
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The pastor will preach at both services.
Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. Afternoon service, 4 P. M.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Preaching by Rev. J. M. Stifler of Crozer Seminary. Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Edward Judson will preach, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening, Series on Esther; 3, "Haman, or the Judaeophobe." Seats free. Strangers welcome. Service every night, including Saturday.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., preaches at 11, "Effect of a Prayer"; 8, "Power of a Touch." Seats free.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the following non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught:

1. Primary Union in Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, Saturday, Oct. 17, 2. Mrs. S. W. Clark, teacher.

2. In Broadway Tabernacle, (84th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 17, 3:30. Dr. Schauffler, conductor.

3. In Madison Avenue Reformed Church, (57th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 17, 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.

4. Superintendents' Class, 113 Fulton St., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 4 P. M. Ralph Wells, conductor.

5. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 20, 8 P. M.

6. The First Auxiliary Primary Union meets Mondays at 7:45 P. M., in the chapel of Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with Adult Classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Praising the Lord for His Goodness."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. C. T. Weitzel will preach in the morning. Mr. Jacob A. Riis will give an address in the evening on "The Day of Little Things."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. Morning subject: "Weighed—Wanting"; evening subject: "The Culmination of Jesus' Popularity."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Oct. 18, 1896, at 11.15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject: "The Recent Convention of European and American Ethical Societies at Zurich." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., subject, "Back Seats in Heaven All Taken," and at 8 P. M., subject, "The Glory and Honor of Nations." The public is cordially invited to all services.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St., Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of holy communion, 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 o'clock; anniversary of St. Luke's Home, 4 o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d St.—Sunday service: Prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. McGrew will preach. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, rector of All Angels' Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East 74th St. and Park Av. (the Rev. Dr. Hughes, rector,) at 11 A. M. to-morrow. Strangers invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—42 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Desirable location; particular attention to cuisine; references.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant, large, sunny rooms, furnished, without board; references.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Second floor front rooms, with private bath; also other rooms; references.

21ST ST., 47 EAST.—Large rooms, second floor, with board; reasonable; table boarders; references.

39 WEST 26TH ST.—Clean, quiet, comfortable hotel home; families, ladies, gentlemen, with hotel table; $10 to $25 per week; 25 present guests have been here average of 12 years.

23 EAST 46TH ST.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board; table boarders; parlor, dining room; references.

44 EAST 30TH ST.—Two rooms on second floor; hall room on third, with board; references.

44TH ST., 218 WEST.—Single and double rooms; parlor floor dining room; references.

47TH ST., 3 EAST, OPPOSITE WINDSOR.—Elegant newly furnished parlor floor, four rooms; private bath; private table; no other boarders; cuisine and attendance unexcelled.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Rooms, with board; references.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor; private bath; singly or en suite; excellent table; private Jewish family; references exchanged; moderate prices.

80TH ST., 174 WEST.—Choice large room, with dressing room and bath; parlor dining room; high class cuisine, in private Jewish family; couple or two gentlemen.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—First-class location; desirable rooms; quiet; no children; superior table; moderate prices; references.

161 WEST 88TH ST.—Owner will take a few refined boarders, or will let house furnished and accept board in part payment; nice, cozy home.

434 MADISON AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—Very desirable third floor rooms; suite or separate; with board; large closets; references.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

FOR SIX MONTHS, AN APARTMENT OF FIVE or six rooms in Fifties, between 9th and Park Avs., or in Forties Streets, between 6th and Park Avs.; references. Reply E. T., care Postmaster, Dobbs Ferry.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference; last employer seen. 428 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl; neat, willing, and obliging; at present employer's. Call, between 11 and 1, at 33 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent, neat young Swedish girl; excellent reference; wages, $14. 75 West 11th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Scotch Protestant girls; cook, good baker, excellent laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country; reference. M. A., 238 East 59th St., store.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her cook, whom she can recommend most highly in every way. 31 West 20th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook in private family; do coarse washing; best city and country reference. 95 Clinton Place, 8th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant as good cook and to assist with plain wash in a private family; reference. 319 West 47th St., second bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Housecleaning or housework in any of its branches by young American. 221 West 15th St., Peck's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dress . Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Lovely skirts made for $1.50; come and see sample. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a kitchenmaid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; English, Protestant; best city references from present employer. K. Perks, care of J. J. Waite, Litchfield, Conn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl, only a few weeks in this country, as lady's maid or for growing children; first-class dressmaker. Mme. Grèser, 140 East 83d St.

MAID, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress or light chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress in small private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.; call two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; German; would like steady place the first three or four days in the week; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 329 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; first-class laundress; with American family; six years' reference. 215 West 66th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress in private family; first-class personal city references. 208 East 85th St., second bell.

Nurses.

NURSE and COMPANION.—To travel as nurse and companion to an invalid or elderly lady, or as nurse at home or in hospital; the best of reference given in exchange for same. Miss M. J. Meeker, Rowayton, Conn.

INFANT'S NURSE.—As infant's nurse; best reference. L. B., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced parlormaid or chambermaid; has New-York and Newport testimonials; city or country; car fare paid. S. P., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By an English girl as waitress or chambermaid in small family. 228 East 26th St., Williams's bell.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; élite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—Age 45; lived in noblemen's houses in England; understands his business thoroughly; competent and strictly sober. W. Kemp, Hastings-on-Hudson.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver as new; 10 years' highest city references. J. Y., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By Protestant; speaks little English; best city references; experienced and reliable. Davies, Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; wages, about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Swedish man; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references. Janson, 73 West 48th St., care Drew.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. 112 West 30th St. L. G.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; understands his business in all branches; in private family; first-class references. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; age, 33; height, 5 feet 7; first-class personal references from last employer; leaving through giving up; married. 153 Willow St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman in a private family; refers to former employer, Dr. F. E. Hyde, 20 West 53d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in greenhouse, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; references. Gardener, Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

HORSEMAN.—By a competent horseman in all branches; 13 years' personal reference. Irvington-on-the-Hudson. M. Lenord.

MANAGER.—By a competent hotel man as manager of hotel; can give the best of references. Hotel, Box 44,

SOUND MONEY GAINING

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HAVE GOOD NEWS.

Correspondence from the Points Where the Battle Against Bryan Is the Hottest—Evidence that He Cannot Carry the States He Needs—Illinois Thought Sure Against Him—Sound Money in Wisconsin and Kentucky.

The National Democratic Committee has been in correspondence during the last week or two with sound-money Democrats in the Middle Western States, where the battle against Bryan is the hottest. The reports which have come to headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, lead the committee to take a confident view of the situation. The reports are considered trustworthy, and they indicate that Bryan cannot carry the States needed to secure his election.

One of these States is Illinois, and National Committeeman Tracey has within the last few days received letters on the situation in that State which contain the assurance that it will go heavily against Bryan.

"Some of our correspondence to-day," said Gen. Tracey yesterday, "deals with the conditions in the West. A very well-informed Democrat who has just returned from there, writes that Wisconsin is certain to go against Bryan by 60,000 plurality, and that he is likely to lose Illinois by 75,000 to 100,000. Secretary Carlisle, I can say, is very confident that Palmer and Buckner will poll 25,000 votes in Kentucky and that the State will go against Bryan by at least 20,000 plurality. The reports from Maryland are remarkable for the increasing confidence in the defeat of Bryan in Mr. Gorman's own State. The Baltimoreans want William Everett of Massachusetts to make them one speech. James M. Bech, the partner of William F. Harrity, has agreed to take some assignments from us. Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut will spend a week in Michigan, participating in the extended speaking canvass which has been arranged for that State by Don M. Dickinson."

One of the visitors at State Headquarters yesterday was William E. Ashley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Democracy's State Committee of North Carolina. He told Gen. Tracey that there was a prospect in his State that Bryan would be defeated.

"The Populists and the Democrats, it is true," he said, "have gone through the performance of 'fusing,' but there is no great amount of heartiness on either side. The feeling is such that Democrats are very likely to scratch the five Populist Electors, while many Populists are equally likely to scratch the Democratic Electors. When it comes to the counting of the votes, the Populists, the Democrats, and the Republicans will each be represented by one man. If contentions arise, some of the Populists will more naturally side with the Republicans than with the Democratic members of the boards. Palmer and Buckner will have a strong vote, but many Democrats will vote direct for McKinley. The result is not unlikely to be the loss of the State to Bryan. Of course I do not make a prediction to that effect. I am simply weighing the probabilities."

Meetings under the auspices of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party will be held in this city and vicinity to-night as follows:

Twenty-ninth Assembly District, at Eighty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Speakers—Frank N. Holman, Leonard Tuttle, J. Howard Cowperthwait, and Robert Blissert.

Thirty-first Assembly District, at 79 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Speakers—J. Howard Cowperthwait, E. M. Fitzgerald, Julius J. Frank, and Leonard Tuttle.

Nyack. Speakers—Franklin Pierce, A. I. Elkus, and Nicholas R. O'Connor.

DOCTORS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Appeal to Fellow-Physicians to Maintain the Gold Standard.

The following communication, signed by prominent physicians and bearing on the sound-money issue, has been addressed to members of the medical profession:

Dear Doctor: The undersigned have decided to make a direct appeal to the physicians of this country in the interest of the maintenance of the existing standard of value. The medical profession has always given its support unstintingly to every movement calculated to promote the welfare of the people. In view of the respect entertained for your opinions by your neighbors, we take the liberty of addressing you personally in order that your influence may be exerted to combat the rise of false and dishonest doctrines.

The adoption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would work incalculable harm to the laboring classes, to all wage earners, (including teachers and all professional men with salaried incomes,) to pensioners, to beneficiaries of insurance policies, and, above all, to widows and orphans dependent upon definite incomes from investments. Every class of society would be affected seriously by the adoption of a depreciated currency. If this country should ever come to a silver basis the price of all commodities, rents, and the general cost of living would be increased; wages and salaries only would remain about the same. The laborer and the wage earner would receive less, (for each dollar would be worth only 50 cents,) yet the cost of living would be far in excess of the cost under present conditions.

Consider for a moment the effect upon your own income in case this country were to adopt the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Do you suppose that you could double your present charges? Surely not; yet your living expenses would be quite twice as great, and if you have laid aside any amount, however small, in savings banks, in mortgages, in insurance, or in other investments your income or return from that source would be distinctly less than it is now.

But aside from the bearing which the change in our financial policy might have upon your own present fortunes, physicians have the higher duty of standing, as they always have done, for National honor and National honesty. We Americans have promised to pay our National and personal debts in gold or its equivalent. To pay our debts in silver would be as dishonest as to borrow 100 cents and then to refuse to pay back more than 53 cents.

We appeal to you fearlessly to use your influence with friends and patients in this righteous cause and to oppose in every proper way the silverites' policy of dishonesty and repudiation. Respectfully yours,

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D.,
CHARLES McBURNEY, M. D.,
E. G. JANEWAY, M. D.,
A. JACOBI, M. D.,
JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.,
W. M POLK, M. D.

Oct. 15, 1896.

MR. HUBBARD DECLINED.

National Democrats of Brooklyn Compelled to Fill a Vacancy.

Hermanus B. Hubbard, the Brooklyn lawyer whom the National Democrats of the Second Judicial District nominated for Supreme Court Justice Thursday evening, declined yesterday to run because he said he did not wish to be a candidate for any office. He said his declination was based on personal grounds, and that he was in full accord with Mr. Shepard and the National Democracy.

The vacancy on the ticket was filled last night by the substitution of Charles J. Patterson. Mr. Patterson is about forty-eight years old and is one of the best known lawyers in Brooklyn. He has been identified with reform Democratic politics since the new movement was started. He was a candidate on the reform ticket last year for District Attorney.

FLOW OF GOLD FROM EUROPE.

Heavy Consignments Reached This City Yesterday—More Expected.

The importations of gold, including that on the way, and shipments arranged for in London and Paris, amounted at the close of business yesterday to about $59,500,000. Several large consignments reached here yesterday, and more is expected to-day. There were only two deposits of gold at the Sub-Treasury—one of $500,000, and another of $200,000. Both were for examination and verification, consequently the Treasury reserve gained nothing.

Cables from London announced that £423,000, or $2,115,000 in American coin, were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the United States.

The steamship Columbia, which reached this port from Southampton yesterday morning, brought $1,652,500 in gold, consigned as follows: Lazard Frères, $1,037,500; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000, and the National City Bank $115,000. The half-million received by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. was at once sent to the Sub-Treasury. The same firm gets $500,000 on the Etruria and $500,000 on the Lahn. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. also have a consignment of $250,000 on the Etruria.

The manager for Lazard Frères authorized the announcement yesterday that there was $1,200,000 consigned to the firm on the steamship Normannia and $600,000 on the Etruria, making the total imports of gold by Lazard Frères $20,300,000. On the Normannia there is also $250,000 gold for the Bank of British North America.

Bullion dealers report a sharp and gradually increasing demand for gold, in both large and small lots. The commissions still range from ¼ to ⅜ per cent.

On the steamship Umbria, which sails for Europe to-day, there will be 587,000 ounces of silver, shipped by the following houses: J. and W. Seligman & Co., 200,000 ounces; Zimmermann & Forshay, 150,000 ounces; M. Guggenheimer's Sons, 79,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 75,600 ounces; Fuller & Wilson, 40,000 ounces; Muller, Schall & Co., 25,000 ounces, and Lewisonn Brothers, 18,000 ounces.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to-day included £423,000 destined for shipment to the United States.

This is the last day of registration. The books in this city and in Brooklyn will be open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. The places to register in each election district in New-York can be ascertained by referring to the advertisement in this paper. No one can vote who is not registered.

NEW HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.

Board of Trade Discusses Objections to the Approaches.

The Committee on Bridges of the North Side Board of Trade held a meeting at the rooms of the board, 278 Alexander Avenue, last night to discuss a report concerning the approaches to the new Third Avenue bridge across the Harlem River.

The approaches as proposed and now under construction are considered objectionable, because on the south side they divide at Third Avenue, one turning west, nearly at right angles, into Lexington Avenue, and the other turning east into One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and running under the roadbed of the elevated road. This causes Third Avenue to end abruptly just at the bridge, and diverts travel into Lexington and Second Avenues. The committee was instructed by resolution of the board members to report in favor of a plan offered by Engineer L. A. Risse, which provides for the approach on the south side to continue direct into Third Avenue, which is widened for the purpose. The cost is not to exceed the present proposition for both construction and damages by more than $370,000.

Citizens on the north side want a spur to their approach running along the Southern Boulevard to Lincoln Avenue.

SWINDLED AT HOBOKEN.

Pittsburg Man Met with Two Very Clever Strangers.

Dominick Retze arrived at Hoboken yesterday from Pittsburg, intending to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Italy to-day.

While walking along River Street last night Retze was accosted by two countrymen. They said they also were going to Italy. After Retze had become acquainted with the men they proposed that the three place their money in a common fund. Retze agreed when it was proposed he should take charge of it and handed over $140. The men placed it with what appeared to be a roll of bills and handed the roll to Retze.

They told Retze to wait until they cashed a check. He waited for two hours in Church Square Park and then examined the supposed roll of money. He discovered he had been swindled and reported the case to the police.

LUNCHED ON THE NEW-YORK.

Naval Officers Entertain Singers from the "Geezer."

The officers of the flagship New-York gave a luncheon yesterday to six members of the "Geezer" company. The party from the burlesquers were Mabel Fenton, Maud Gilbert, Yolande Wallace, Gertie Clifton, Lillian Swain, and Charles J. Ross.

Just before the squadron was ordered to sea on the recent evolutions, the officers went to a performance of the "Geezer," and were so pleased with the singers that they invited them to a luncheon, but the squadron was ordered out, and the entertainment was postponed.

As soon as the fleet returned Wednesday, the officers of the New-York renewed their invitation, and the luncheon was had on the flagship at Tompkinsville, yesterday.

Arrivals from Europe.

The Cunarder Lucania and the American liner St. Paul chased into port yesterday afternoon barely an hour apart. In spite of head seas, the Lucania crossed the bar 5 days 11 hours and 42 minutes from Queenstown, and the St. Paul 6 days 8 hours and 2 minutes from Southampton. The St. Paul spoke her disabled sister ship, the Paris, Oct. 13, in latitude 48 degrees 54 minutes, longitude 36 degrees 13 minutes.

Among the passengers on the Lucania were William Barr, George W. Biddle, Prof. E. E. Poulton of Oxford, A. C. Bostwick, Edward Burke, D. L. Einstein, and W. R. Grace.

On board the St. Paul were Signor Betti, M. and Mme. Bonaplata Bau, E. R. Bacon, Mustapha Tonsin Bey, Seifiddin Bey, Signor de Marchia, Mme. Dotti, Mme. Darclet, Clyde Fitch, John and Robert Garrett, Mrs. H. W. Garrett, Signor Lotti, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, J. E. Risley, United States Ambassador to Denmark, and Mme. Schalchi.

Bellevue Patient Kills Himself.

James M. Crolius, a bookbinder, of 504 West Nineteenth Street, who was a patient in Bellevue Hospital, jumped from a fourth-story window last Wednesday afternoon. He died from concussion of the brain the following morning. The fact was not made known until yesterday, when the case was reported at the Coroners' office. The man was suffering from tumor on the brain. Insanity, it is believed, resulted.

With the most insidious forms of disease—it is not wise to trifle. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy.—Adv.

OLGA NETHERSOLE IS HERE.

Anxious to Know All About Silver—Her New Plays.

Olga Nethersole arrived in New-York last night on the St. Paul. She went to the Clarendon, where she will remain until her tour begins.

Miss Nethersole expressed much pleasure in being able to visit New-York again.

"You know," she said, "this will be my third tour of this country, and I anticipate such a delightful time. I want to know something about the silver question before I do anything. I heard nothing but the American money question discussed during the past two months abroad, and on the voyage across everybody was talking silver. Of course I didn't know anything about it and couldn't join. It was very annoying. There must have been lots of newspaper men on board. I just guessed they were connected with the press from their talk. I think they came over to watch the result of the election.

"Where have I been? Well, I have only played in London since I left America, although I have visited Italy, Switzerland, and France. I spent a day with Sardou at his country place, and Mme. Bernhardt was generous and big-hearted to me. She spoke charmingly of Julia Marlowe Taber, whom she thinks I bear a likeness to. I should like so much to see her. Mme. Bernhardt revived 'La Dame aux Camélias' in Paris and invited me for her first night. I never saw such enthusiasm. That is my favorite character. It gives such opportunity to play on emotions. The spiritual elevation is so marked, and the love which comes into Marguerite's life is so perfect."

Miss Nethersole appears in Brooklyn Nov. 2 in a play from the Italian by Giuseppe Giacosa, entitled "The Wife of Scarli." After this she will produce "When Greek Meets Greek." This play is derived from a novel of the same name by Joseph Hatton. The present tour will cover twenty-six weeks, and Chicago, where Miss Nethersole was kindly received in her last visit, will be one of the favored cities.

A MOULIN ROUGE IN NEW-YORK.

Hammerstein Will Duplicate the Famous Resort of Paris.

Oscar Hammerstein announced last night that extensive alterations would be made in Olympia. They will be completed by Nov. 2. "Evangeline" will be performed in the big music hall for four weeks, and Rice's new production, "Alice in Wonderland," will then be seen there. The aerial ballet will be used in these burlesques.

As already stated exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the vaudeville or variety performances will hereafter be given in the Roof Garden, which can be comfortably heated. Among the promised attractions are the Hanlons, Louise Baudet, Vesta Tilley, Juniori, La Carola, the Hegelman troupe of aerialists, and the Florence troupe of acrobats.

At 11 o'clock, when the vaudeville performance ends, a "bal champêtre" will begin. It will last until 2 o'clock, and is, in the language of Mr. Hammerstein, "an attempt to transfer Paris to New-York." This feature will be in the style of the Moulin Rouge, the Jardin de Paris, and other such resorts in the French capital. There will be a big Parisian quadrille and fancy dances. "Santa Maria," in a somewhat changed form, will continue to occupy the stage of the theatre proper. The present concert hall is to be changed into a grand foyer and promenade.

ABOUT MASCAGNI'S VISIT.

Emil Durer Insists that Both He and Leoncavallo Are Coming.

Pietro Mascagni, the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and other operas, is said to be contemplating a tour of the large cities of this country, and, perhaps, he will be seen often times in the conductor's place in the Metropolitan Opera House. His manager, Emil Durer, is at the Hotel Belvedere, and says he is making arrangements for Mascagni's visit.

The plan is to give orchestral and operatic concerts, only one in each city visited, and Mascagni will do all the conducting. Both the company and the orchestra are yet to be engaged, and the "dates" are not yet secured.

The appearance of the composer at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mr. Durer admits, is among doubtful things, as Maurice Grau and Mascagni recently had a little difference of opinion.

Leoncavallo, Mr. Durer says, is also anxious to visit this country, believing, as does Col. Mapleson, that this is to be a great year for Italian opera.

MANSFIELD AT THE GARDEN.

He Has Decided Not to Break the Run of "Secret Service."

Richard Mansfield has written to his secretary, Charles B. Cochran, in this city, as follows:

"In order not to interfere with the run and the great success of 'Secret Service' at the Garrick, I have decided to fill my season in November at the Garden Theatre. Also, it would have been well-nigh impossible to handle, with anything like success, our very large productions at the Garrick Theatre. I shall, however, appear at my own theatre in March with lighter plays.

"The November engagement at the Garden will be devoted to one new play, to the elaborate revival of 'Richard III.,' in which I shall open; to an equally extensive production of 'The Merchant of Venice,' and the old favorites will receive at least one performance each."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—While A. M. Palmer has made no official announcement of his plans in regard to the Great Northern Theatre, in Chicago, the fact that his company, headed by Henry Miller and Virginia Harned, is rehearsing "Heartsease" is taken among theatrical folk as an indication that there is no truth in the story sent from Chicago that an attempt is being made to break Mr. Palmer's lease. It is said that Charles Frohman wanted the Great Northern, and that if he secured it, the Empire Theatre stock company would open it. At the Empire Theatre yesterday, Mr. Frohman being absent, it was said that the Empire Theatre stock company would not go to the Great Northern, and a smile was the only answer to the question as to Mr. Frohman wanting that theatre.

—Edward Harrigan and his backer and manager, J. H. Moller, will part company to-night in Brooklyn, where Mr. Harrigan is playing. "I couldn't stand it any longer," said Mr. Moller to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "Harrigan's return to New-York was a losing venture. There was no money in 'Marty Malone.' I understand that Harrigan himself will take the play on the road in a week or two."

—Mme. Melba will arrive in New-York from Paris about Oct. 30. A cable dispatch from Mme. Melba's manager was received at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon engaging apartments for her for the Winter. She is at present stopping at the Grand Hotel in Paris, where she will remain until her departure for America, about Oct. 20.

Horror Drove Him Insane.

Charles Kavanagh, twenty-six years old, of 1,547 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday for sentence for burglary and grand larceny. He was convicted of breaking into the house of Daniel P. Darling at 1,186 Dean Street. Judge Aspinall suspended sentence because Kavanagh had been four times in an insane asylum, and he was mentally weak. Kavanagh, when a boy, saw a man killed by a Long Island Railway train, and the sight affected his mind.

New Office for Dr. Senner.

It was announced yesterday that Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, had received instructions from the Treasury Department to establish a branch office at Hell Gate. This is done to intercept immigrants coming to the city by way of the Sound.

HE PLEADS FOR "BRYANT"

HOW JAMES O'BRIEN TALKS TO LONGSHOREMEN.

The Miniature Mass Meeting He Addressed in the Rear of a West Street Saloon Failed to Ratify the Chicago Platform, for the Stovepipe Was Broken Down and the Audience Scattered—Wrong Tip to Divided Band.

A mass meeting to ratify the nominations and platforms of the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions was held last night in the little hall in the rear of O'Connor & Evans's saloon in West Street. It did not ratify anything, however, because the crowd became restive under the floods of eloquence, broke down the stovepipe, and broke up the gathering before the resolution could be considered.

"Hughey" Egan, bartender for Cavanagh, "just around the corner," presided, and acted as master of ceremonies. The band of twenty pieces took up so much space that it was decided to divide it, so ten of the musicians were stationed on the sidewalk and ten remained in the hall. The attendance was limited to about seventy-five persons, principally longshoremen.

James O'Brien was the first speaker, and the crowd accorded him respectful attention.

"When youse was on strike and distracted from making a living," he asked, "didn't I send my check for $1,000 to relieve you?"

"That's right," said "Hughey," and the crowd echoed "That's right."

"When the Government took sides foreninst you at the Old Dominion strike, didn't me and James McGovern give bail for men he never seen and I never seen?"

"Yer did so," said "Hughey," and the audience responded in good order.

"This ain't a Democratic victory yer fighting for; it's a people's victory. Don't believe McKinley's yer friend. He's ag'in yer.

"Isn't he a friend of Roswell P. Flower, and when Flower was asked to send soldiers to shoot down the working men in Buffalo didn't he done it?" (Howls for Roswell P. Flower.) "Was shooting men in Chicago Democratic principles?"

"Not by a darn site," said "Hughey."

"Yer know what Mark Hanna done t'yer in Chicago, sent assassins to yer homes and massacreed yer. Those massacreers of labor are aginst Bryant with every millionaire and corporation. Believe me, I ain't lying. I've bin a fren' t' yer all me life. Yer can't do nothing for me, and Bryant can't do nothing fer me, but I want you to vote fer him to help yerself. The West and the South, and the Lord loves him, and he's going ter be the next President."

Either "Hughey" gave the wrong signal or the musicians misunderstood him, for they struck up the first few bars of "Arrah, gwan; yer on'y foolin," but changed to "The Red, White, and Blue" as soon as they appreciated the situation.

When order was restored, Mr. O'Brien continued: "I never been connected with no corporations, altho' more indoosements have been held out to me ter desert yer than ter any man in N' York. Yer don't see me consorting with millionaires, and yer know I ain't lying ter yer. Vote fer Bryant."

Henry Nicholl was introduced. He gave way after trying in vain for about five minutes to make himself heard, and even the threat of the Chairman "to pund the jaw of de fust wot interfered" failed to produce order.

Francis M. Bixby had a little better fortune and got far enough in his argument to explain that the coal barons robbed each and every longshoreman of from $7 to $8 a year, when somebody koncked down the stove pipe and interrupted his eloquence.

Everybody tried at once to advise the proprietors of the hall how to rectify the damage and Mr. Bixby left the platform. Chairman Egan could not secure a hearing, and without putting the resolutions declared the meeting adjourned.

JUGGERNAUT CABLE CARS.

One Man Killed and Two Others Knocked Down and Injured.

Yesterday was a red-letter day for the Juggernaut cable car.

James B. Morris of 35 Bowery was thrown from a cable car at Fifty-second Street and Third Avenue, and received a severe scalp wound. He was sent to Flower Hospital.

Michael Birmingham, forty-two years old, of 92 Amsterdam Avenue, was knocked down by Cable Car No. 88 of the Columbus Avenue line and sustained three scalp wounds besides internal injuries. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. Henry Lucks, the gripman, was arrested.

Peter Schwartz, fifty-seven years old, of 821 Third Avenue, died in Flower Hospital yesterday from injuries he received while trying to board a Third Avenue cable car on Thursday night. Joseph Moran, twenty-one years old, of 1,680 Third Avenue, the gripman of the car, was arrested and arraigned in Yorkville Court, where he was held awaiting the Coroner's action.

HORSE DRAGGED HIS CAPTOR.

Bicycle Policeman, However, Held Fast to Runaway Animal.

Bicycle Policeman Reuben E. Remington of the Twenty-third Precinct had an exciting chase after a runaway horse in Lexington Avenue shortly after noon yesterday.

The horse, attached to a delivery wagon, was driven by Charles Bergland of 347 East Fifty-eighth Street. It took fright near Fifty-eighth Street and dashed down the avenue to the imminent peril of vehicles and pedestrians. Bergland was thrown out of the wagon and badly bruised.

Remington caught the animal near Fifty-eighth Street, and after a struggle brought it to a standstill. His wheel was badly damaged, and he himself was somewhat cut and bruised, as he was dragged a hundred feet or more before getting the animal under control.

Walked from San Francisco.

A ragged individual, giving the name of Tobias Schuster, presented himself to the Charities Commissioners in Brooklyn yesterday and said he had walked all the way from San Francisco and was destitute. He was sent to the almshouse. He said he and his two sisters came from Austria several years ago. They were wealthy and bought a farm near San Diego. Then the return of one sister to Austria, the death of the other, a plague of locusts, and other things wrecked his fortune, and he went to San Francisco, and from there tramped East. He said he reached Jersey City two weeks ago and tried to get work on a farm, but was unsuccessful.

Brooklyn Streets Flooded.

The new water main in Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, broke suddenly shortly after noon yesterday near Flatbush Avenue and flooded the street and surrounding property. Flatbush Avenue for a short distance was torn up. James Lefferts's grounds, opposite the break, were deluged. Traffic on both flooded streets was suspended because of gulleys made by the water. The water was finally controlled, but the main will not be repaired for several days.

Mail Destroyed by Fire.

Postmaster Dayton has been advised that a railroad wreck took place on the line of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, near Columbia, S. C., on Oct. 14. All mail posted here after 1:30 P. M. on Oct. 12 for points in Southeastern Georgia and Florida, forwarded over this road, was destroyed by fire.

LOVING CUP FOR COURTNEY.

Cornell Alumni Remember Their Coach's Good Work.

Charles E. Courtney, the coach and aquatic authority of Cornell University, was the guest of honor of the Cornell University Club's dinner, at the St. Denis Hotel last evening. Mr. Courtney was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup, as a mark of testeem and gratitude, prompted by college spirit and admiration for Coach Courtney's work with the Cornell team.

The presentation was made by President Henry W. Sackett. President Sackett briefly sketched Courtney's career on Cayuga

Mr. Courtney's Loving Cup,

Presented, with a Handsome Testimonial, by Cornell Alumni.

Lake with the Cornell crew. He spoke of the deep admiration felt for the "Father of Rowing" at Cornell, by the graduate and undergraduate bodies alike.

Mr. Courtney, in his response, declared that he was greatly gratified with the gift and the feelings that prompted it, and would prize it as his dearest possession as long as he lived. In speaking of the Cornell crew's prospects, Courtney declared that they were decidedly promising. He ventured to say that if in the course of events he should find himself carrying on his work elsewhere, by reason of any change in Cornell's business arrangements, he would always have the Cornell crew's interest the first in his heart.

Other speeches were made by George L. Fielder, who rowed in the crew of 1876; Prof. Edwin La Bouttlier Gardner of Cornell University; William B. King, Cornell, '74; Judge Wilmot W. Smith, Robert L. Stanton, C. J. Shearn, Dr. Robert T. Morris, and Jehiel T. Hurd.

The cup presented to Courtney was a two-handled loving cup of solid silver, chased and engraved with the insignia of the Cornell University navy, and an etching from a photograph of a scene on Cayuga Lake. It was passed around the tables, and a toast was drunk to the future success of Courtney and the Cornell crew.

JAMESON CASE DISMISSED.

Magistrate Said Evidence Was Not Sufficient to Cause Arrest.

The Rev. James Jameson, who was accused of stealing jewelry valued at $580 from the Hotel Netherland Oct. 2, was given a hearing in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and was discharged.

Mrs. Charlotte Thayer, who lost the jewelry, said she locked it in a bureau drawer at 6:45 P. M., and when she returned at 9 o'clock she found the drawer open and the jewelry gone. She admitted, however, that on her return she found a package which had been left in her room, and it was shown that certain employes of the hotel enter the rooms of guests when they are absent to deliver packages, and that several persons had passkeys.

A clerk, a bellboy, and two chambermaids said they had seen Mr. Jameson at the hotel on the day of the robbery, none of them later, however, than 3:45 P. M. The chambermaid said Mr. Jameson went to the elevator on the same floor as the room from which the jewelry was taken, rang the bell, and then hurried down the stairway.

Detective Sergeant Evanhoe testified that he saw the prisoner immediately after his arrest, Oct. 9, and Mr. Jameson said: "Well, I might as well admit being at the hotel, but I deny the larceny."

Magistrate Brann dismissed the case without hearing from the defense, and remarked that there had not been sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest.

The case against Mr. Jameson on the charge of defrauding a hotel was then brought up, but Mr. Moss, counsel for Mr. Jameson, said he would waive examination because of the absence of witnesses. The prisoner was held in $500 bail for trial in General Sessions.

FIRST BRIGADE WILL PARADE.

Will March Down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square To-day.

The First Brigade of the New-York National Guard will parade from Fiftieth Street to Washington Square down Fifth Avenue this afternoon. The brigade is the largest in the State, numbering 5,000 officers and men.

The troops will assemble at 3 P. M., taking positions from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-eighth Streets on both sides of Fifth Avenue. The parade will be led by the First Signal Corps, escorting Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and his staff. Then will come the Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Eighth, and Twenty-second Regiments in order, followed by the First and Second Batteries and Squadron A of cavalry in two troops. Each regiment will have its own band and field music, and Squadron A will have a mounted band.

The march will be down Fifth Avenue to Fiftieth Street, then across to Madison Avenue, then on Madison Avenue to Forty-second Street, then back to Fifth Avenue and down to Washington Square.

Mayor Strong will review the parade from a stand at the northwest corner of the square. The Naval Battalion will act as his guard of honor.

No Silver Men in the Club.

The Fulton Club, a social and non-partisan organization, unfurled a sound-money flag across Fulton Street at 1 o'clock yesterday. The club, which has rooms on the sixth floor of the Market and Fulton National Bank Building, has a membership of 200, and a careful poll showed that not one was a free-silver man. The members of the club are business men representing the metal, drug, and leather trades, and the officers are: President—Henry B. Platt; Vice President—Henry B. Haigh; Secretary—Frederic G. Low; Treasurer—Alexander Gilbert.

Testimonial to Edward Vroom.

William B. Fuller, A. D. Juilliard, Oliver W. Buckingham, Leonard Paulson, Jr., and William H. Yale yesterday prepared a testimonial as to the value of the services of Edward Vroom as an orator in the present campaign. They say they listened to Mr. Vroom's address before the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club yesterday, and they pronounce it one of the finest oratorical efforts they have heard.

Sustains Candidate Brown.

Justice Beekman, in Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday sustaining the nomination of Lawrence E. Brown as the regular Republican candidate for the Assembly from the Twenty-ninth District. This finding is against Samuel G. French, and sustains the decision of the Police Commission.

Ladies' Gloves.

2 Clasp Mocha,

Colors: Tan, English red, havana, slate and black,

95 cts.

value $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"It is strange that people always speak of the seal as a fish," says Dr. T. H. Bean, Superintendent of the aquarium soon to be opened at the old Castle Garden. "The seal is a warm-blooded animal, but you hear it spoken of as a fish even by people of education and cultivation. You hear the expression 'seal fisheries' used constantly in connection with the Government supervision of the business of seal catching."

***

Even Maggie Cline doesn't believe in a new woman who has not all the good qualities of the old woman. As a star in "On Broadway" Miss Cline is very much of a new woman. In the character of Miss Mary Brady she shows herself capable of running the business of her father, brother, and all the men outside the family, from a prizefighter to the wealthy man of affairs. If the writers of the play had not seen fit to make the building, the construction of which Miss Brady is to supervise for her father, unworthy of her efforts and sent it down with a sad tumble of bricks and mortar, it is probable that she would have been seen climbing up and down the ladders directing the workingmen. That was her intention. She did climb to the top of the unfinished structure to rescue a little waif from the streets; that was, however, part of her womanliness. It is further emphasized by a line descriptive of the character given in the cast. In Miss Cline's character of Mary Brady the description is "A woman's woman with a man's nerve." Perhaps, though, Miss Cline is only playing to the galleries.

***

The conductor of the trolley car is not always a happy man. The trolley pole takes apparently a fiendish delight in slipping the wire at every possible opportunity. It was on a Smith Street car in Brooklyn the other day and the conductor was in the car collecting fares when suddenly the car stopped; the connection was broken, and he rushed back to replace the pole. A man standing on the corner of the street watched the car with interest. "Look here," he called as the conductor reached the rear platform. "Don't you know that you ought to be on the back of that car with your hand on the trolley rope? Don't you know that as well as I do? You know you ought to be there," and as long as the car was within hearing distance his voice could be heard berating the unfortunate conductor. "I have to collect fares," the conductor remarked to a passenger as he re-entered the car, "but that man was the Assistant Superintendent of the road and he may have me suspended."

***

Paul de Longpré, the flower painter, does not think that the public, as a general thing, appreciates the work which the artist himself believes realizes to some extent his ideals. "Artists who come to my studio," says Mr. de Longpré, "look at the branch of cherry blossoms I have here and exclaim about its beauty. 'It is your masterpiece,' they say; 'it is beautiful.' It is simple, it is pure—the blossoms that come among the first in the Spring. It is a picture for the room of a young girl. But the public does not like it. It does not like the delicate flowers of the Spring; it looks for the deeper, warmer colors."

***

The names in the telephone book do not begin to represent the number of people in the city using the telephone. The reasons for this omission are obvious. Much valuable time is lost in a large firm where several telephones are open to any one who may happen to call up the firm on any irrelevant business. There is at least one steamship company in this city which follows the practice of keeping its telephone number private. Other business firms have the number of one telephone made public, while others are only known to regular business connections. There are many private house telephones which never appear in the telephone book.

***

The Japanese cook who has been in charge of the culinary department of St. John's Floating Hospital for several Summers is a young man, said to be of noble birth. His name is Takami. He is a college student, and spends his vacation on the boat to earn the money for continuing his studies. When he has completed his education, he expects to return to Japan as a missionary.

***

At New-Utrecht, one of the annexed districts of Brooklyn, there lives a lineal descendant and heir to the name, as well as to a share of the possessions, of one of the original twenty-one holders of parcels of land in that vicinity, given to as many subjects by his Majesty King George. Jeremiah Van Brunt is the only one of the descendants of the famous twenty-one who bears the full name of his distinguished forefather.

***

Services are held and sermons preached in six different languages in the parish of St. Bartholomew's Church, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, every Sunday. The Church of St. Bartholomew's, at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, has one of the wealthiest congregations in the city. It is the church of the Vanderbilts and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. It is also the church which caries its home mission work into broad channels. One of the most flourishing branches of the missionary work is among the Armenians. Armenian services are held every Sunday in the little chapel at the mission house in Forty-second Street. A sermon is preached in three languages—Armenian, Turkish, and Syriac, to meet the needs of the three classes of Armenians who understand only those languages. There are some 200 families under the charge of the Armenian missionary. He looks after them in different ways, helping them particularly in their search for employment. The people are most of them refugees, and their number is continually increasing. They are found usually to be very satisfactory and faithful employes.

The other languages in which service is held in the parish are, besides English, Swedish, and Chinese. There is a flourishing mission and clubroom for the Chinese on St. Mark's Place.

***

The Berkeley Gymnasium for Women has opened this year under unusually satisfactory auspices. There are more members now than are usually to be found there by Nov. 1. The time when many of the fashionable schools open is Nov. 3, "though," as one mother said, "I never could understand why my daughter should wait until after election day before going to school." A large and enthusiastic class of young business women attend the special evening class. The bicycle increases, if anything, the demand for general gymnasium work.

***

There was an unusually lively party of culinary novices at the food show yesterday. After the daily cooking lesson a large party of women from the Professional Woman's League took a private lesson in the art of using the chafing dish. It might be considered a valuable accomplishment for young women of the profession—"the profession" means always the profession of dramatic art—but there is a big body of members of the league which has no connection with the stage beyond its association with the society. But the chafing dish is always an exciting mystery, and the women of the league are nothing if not versatile.

***

She was a young girl, and she was returning from Europe, where she had been quite alone, to visit relatives. The homecoming was quite the pleasantest part of the trip. "It was all so lovely," she told a friend a few days ago. "Our little dog didn't know me at all, and came out and barked at me until I spoke to him, and then he was so glad to see me. Oh, it was so lovely, all lovely."

***

"The best tenants with whom I have dealings," says a real estate agent, "are the colored people of the better class. I have one house on the west side filled with them. They are very swell colored people. One of them is a steward in a big up-town apartment hotel, and another is coachman for a prominent physician. One young girl is a personal attendant in a wealthy family. She is a pretty, dainty little thing, nearly white, and you should hear her speak French. There are some stylish wearers of stylish gowns and hats who come from that house. They have a colored janitor, and he keeps the walls whitewashed, and everything as neat as a pin from top to bottom. They are very particular, these tenants, and if there is the least disturbance or noise in adjoining houses, I receive a complaint at once. The men say they cannot allow their wives and daughters to live in a neighborhood where there is fighting and rough talking. The only objection to colored tenants is that, after they have once occupied a house, it can seldom, if ever, be let to white tenants. That is a disadvantage, though colored tenants always pay a dollar more for the same accommodations than white tenants. That is always understood."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Second Street, between Avenues C and D, will celebrate its sixty-fourth anniversary to-morrow. There will be preaching by the Rev. Dr. O. O. Curtis in the morning, a reunion of former pastors, and members in the afternoon, and a praise meeting and preaching by the Rev. Dr. F. A. Upham at night.

—Conductor E. C. Erickson, on the Third Avenue cable line, was held for assault in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. In ejecting James D. Morris of 35 Bowery from the car at Fifty-second Street, he used so much force that it was necessary to send Morris to the hospital.

—The schooner Joseph H. Loubat, formerly a New-York pilot boat, which was recently fitted out by a party of gold prospectors, passed out of the Narrows yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. It was announced before she sailed that she was bound for Terra del Fuego.

—Three push-cart men were convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday of using false weights. They were Manola Ceranesa, who sold grapes at

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SATOLLI TO SAIL TO-DAY

FRIENDS WILL ESCORT THE CARDINAL DOWN THE BAY.

Archbishop Ireland Arrived Yesterday —Bishop McGoldrick Brands as "Nonsense" the Rumor that Father Hewitt Will Be Rector of the Washington University—Says He's Too Old—Many Think Age Should Not Disqualify.

Much interest was displayed yesterday over the presence in the city of so many dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early in the morning. Bishop McGoldrick of Duluth was with him, and the two clergymen obtained adjoining rooms on the parlor floor. Soon after their arrival Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco sent his card to Archbishop Ireland, and the two had a long conference.

It was rumored that a very important conference among the distinguished clergymen in the city would take place during the day, either in Archbishop Corrigan's house, in Madison Avenue, or in a parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among the subjects which would naturally be discussed at such a conference are the successorship of Bishop Keane as rector of the Catholic University in Washington and the contemplated division of the Archdiocese of New-York. No such conference was held at either place. Both Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGoldrick were in their rooms most of the day. Both persistently denied themselves to reporters.

Archbishop Ireland had only one other caller of any importance. That was Archbishop Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, who is in the city as the guest of Archbishop Corrigan. He called just before noon, and remained about half an hour.

At 3 o'clock Archbishop Ireland descended the broad stairway into the corridor. He was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he would say anything about the object of his visit, and if he was to attend any conference during the day.

"My dear friend," he said, "you must not ask me anything. I can't talk even about the weather. Usually I'm pretty nice, but not to-day. Don't even mention me in your paper." Then he walked off, and turned around to say he was sorry he couldn't talk.

Bishop McGoldrick, who had also denied himself to the reporters, soon appeared in the corridor, and while Archbishop Ireland was inquiring for his mail, the reporter had a talk with him.

Says Hewitt Is Too Old.

"Is it true," the repofte asked, "that Father Hewitt is to be appointed rector of the Washington University?"

"Nonsense," replied the Bishop. "He's too old. He couldn't fill the place. That's all an idle rumor. Nobody knows who will be appointed. It won't be determined until the meeting of the Board of Directors on the 21st inst. Until that date you know as much about it as anybody."

"Will there be any conference here or in Brooklyn during the day?" was asked.

"None that I know of. I haven't heard of any. I'm going from here to visit my friend Father Kelly, in Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. I shall spend the evening there."

He said he did not know where Archbishop Ireland was going, and could not say anything about the Archbishop's movements. He would not go to Father Kelly's, he said. The Archbishop, however, did visit Father Kelly, and remained in consultation with him for an hour.

Bishop McGoldrick declared that he knew nothing about the contemplated division of this archdiocese, and believed there was no truth whatever in the talk about it.

Then he joined Archbishop Ireland, and together they walked out of the hotel.

Archbishop Riordan Calls.

Before they went out, Archbishop Ireland was asked if he would say where he was going, but refused. Later in the day Archbishop Riordan called again, and finding Archbishop Ireland gone, left a brief note for him.

Without regard to any formal conferences, there is no doubt that the meeting in this city at this time of so many distinguished prelates is for some special purpose other than bidding good-bye to Cardinal Satolli and attending the Archbishops' regular conference. There have been individual denials of the contemplated division of the Diocese of New-York, but none of these denials has been official. Father Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, has said he knows nothing about the report. There are those, however, who recall Father Connolly's avowed ignorance of the intention to appoint an assistant to Archbishop Corrigan when the rumor of it got out. Yet Bishop Farley was appointed within three months. There are now more distinguished Roman Catholic clergymen in this city than have been here in many years past. They may be here on their way to Washington to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Roman Catholic University, but that meeting does not take place for some days. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Archbishop Martinelli's desire to see Cardinal Satolli and other dignitaries before the Cardinal's departure from the country was actuated by more than the mere wish to bid him good-bye. In this connection it is well to recall that Cardinal Satolli is the reputed author of the scheme to divide Archbishop Corrigan's province, and that the plan has the sanction of Archbishop Martinelli.

Whether Cardinal Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan have always been friendly or not, it is a fact that this is the first time his Eminence has ever been the guest while in this city of Archbishop Corrigan. It is not unlikely that when Cardinal Satolli has his next audience with the Pope the Holy Father will bear some important intelligence from the Diocese of New-York.

Ireland Does Not Meet Satolli.

Archbishop Ireland, who has not for a long time been on friendly terms with Archbishop Corrigan, did not up to late yesterday afternoon have any meeting with Cardinal Satolli, but it is worthy of notice that he was scheduled to arrive here last Thursday and delayed his coming until Cardinal Satolli ceased to be the Archbishop's guest. The theory that he had been summoned here to meet Mgr. Martinelli and answer charges connected with an appeal from his rulings by Father Rosen of his diocese was scouted at. He would not, it was said, in any event come to this city to meet the Papal Delegate.

The report that Archbishop Corrigan called yesterday to see Archbishop Ireland was another unfounded rumor of the day. In addition to the absurdity of this report, in view of the existing relations of the men, Archbishop Corrigan and Father Connolly spent the forenoon at Manhattan College, in Harlem, and all of the afternoon after 3 o'clock in the archiepiscopal residence.

Father Hewitt's selection as rector of the Roman Catholic University is regarded as not entirely improbable by many officials of the Church in this city. Nobody actually knows, and there may be a sharp division among the Directors at their meeting. Father Hewitt's age is not regarded by many as sufficient reason for disqualifying him from the duties of the office, and there is no doubt that his election would meet with popular approval. He was once a professor in the university, and the Paulist Fathers, of whom he is the superior in this city, have a settlement in Washington, the College of St. Thomas Aquinas, which is affiliated with the university.

Other Clergymen Mentioned.

Other clergymen have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy. Among them are the Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, D. D., now Vice Rector of the university; the Rev. Dr. Pace, and Mgr. Schroeder, both members of the Faculty. One argument adduced in favor of Father Hewitt's selection is the reported desire of the Pope that the selection be made from the priesthood.

The members of the Board of Directors who are privileged to vote for rector are the Archbishops and Bishops. The Archbishops are Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Corrigan of New-York, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, and Archbishop Chappelle of Santa Fé. The Bishops are Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Bishop Marty of St. Cloud, Bishop Maes of Covington, Bishop Foley of Detroit, Bishop Horstman of Cleveland, and Bishop Keane, the late rector of the university. Seven of the board will constitute a quorum. Bishop Spalding is in Europe, and will not therefore attend the meeting.

To-day a steamboat which has been chartered will leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 o'clock, and, loaded with friends of Cardinal Satolli, will act as escort to the Kaiser Wilhelm down the bay.

Archbishop Corrigan will bid the Cardinal good bye at the North German Lloyd Line pier.

CARDINAL IN BROOKLYN.

Spent His Last Day in America as Major Kelley's Guest.

Cardinal Satolli spent the last day and night of his stay in America in Brooklyn, where he was the guest of Major John D. Kelley of 213 Clermont Avenue.

The Cardinal's morning was spent on a trolley car. The drawing-room car Columbia was placed at the prelate's disposal by President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. It left the City Hall at 10:15 A. M., with President Rossiter, Fire Commissioner Bryant, John G. Maguire, George F. Dobson, William Berri, Andrew McLean, and General Superintendent Ira McCormack on board, and proceeded to Park Avenue and Raymond Street, where the Cardinal's party, having visited the navy yard, awaited its coming. Attending the Cardinal were Major John D. Kelley, his host; the Rev. Dr. Maher of Milford, Conn.; the Very Rev. P. Kelley, Vicar General of Savannah, Ga., brother of the Cardinal's host, and the Rev. George Dougherty of Washington, secretary to the Cardinal.

After the introduction of the railway guests to the prelate, the trolley car proceeded along Park Avenue to Washington Avenue. The Cardinal occupied a rear seat, from which he could see everything of note. The Wallabout Market interested him, and so did the big sugar houses beyond the canal bridge. Mr. Rossiter told him that some of the sugar houses turned out as many as 8,000 barrels of sugar a day.

The car went to the Broadway Ferry, and from there through Broadway, Driggs, Lee, and Nostrand Avenues. Engine Company 35 of the Fire Department, at Monroe Street, was turned out for the Cardinal's benefit. In ten seconds the horses and firemen were in their places, and the engine rattled out of the house. The Cardinal pronounced the exhibition wonderful. The trip was continued through Nostrand Avenue, Malbone Street, Flatbush and Third Avenues to the power house at Fifty-second Street, which the Cardinal inspected with much interest. Then the party returned to the City Hall.

The Navy Yard seemed to impress the Cardinal greatly. Commandant Sicard formally received him in his office, and he was then escorted through the yard by Capt. Higgins and Lieuts. Calhoun and Delingham. His Eminence showed much interest in the guns and accoutrements on board the Terror and Katahdin and on board the receiving ship Vermont he declined to stay for dinner. He had been invited by Capt. Casey, but pleaded his engagement to dine with Major Kelley.

Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGoldrick reached the Kelley home at 5 o'clock, and remained in conference with Cardinal Satolli for an hour. They bade the retiring Delagate Apostolic farewell, and left to return to New-York before the arrival of Major Kelley's dinner guests, among the first of whom to arrive was Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by Archbishop Martinelli. The dinner was informal, and twenty-one persons only were present, exclusive of the members of Major Kelley's family. Among them were the Rev. Dr. George Dougherty, acting Secretary to the Cardinal; Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Sbaretti, Vicar General McNamara, Dr. F. Z. Rooker of Washington, Vicar General Kelley of Savannah, Ga., the Rev. Dr. Maher, the Rev. Father McGloine of Buffalo, and Surveyor of the Port John C. McGuire. There were no formal speeches. Cardinal Satolli, who wore Cardinal's full dress, sat at the right of Major Kelley, upon whose left was seated Archbishop Martinelli. After coffee and cigars were served, the host arose and proposed the health of the guest of honor and bon voyage. The guests stood as they drank to the toast. Cardinal Satolli retired early. He will leave Major Kelley's home to board the Kaiser Wilhelm at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

As a farewell evidence of his good will for the Church in America, Cardinal Satolli has given to the Franciscan Order two hundred rare books of great value. They will be placed in the library of St. Anthony's Convent.

SAID THINGS ABOUT BYRNES.

The ex-Chief Causes Herman M. Solomon to be Indicted.

Ex-Chief Thomas Byrnes procured the indictment by the Grand Jury yesterday of Herman M. Solomon, a lawyer, with an office at 280 Broadway, on a charge of criminal libel. Solomon is counsel for Paul Salvin, the clothing dealer at 100 Park Row, whose store was recently visited by burglars. He had a policy of insurance against the depredations of burglars in the United States Casualty Company. Ex-Chief Byrnes has charge of the burglary department of that company. Salvin made a claim against the company, but this was disputed, as Byrnes asserted that it was a "fake" burglary.

Herman M. Solomon, it is charged, sent for a newspaper reporter and told him that the story told by a suspected burglar after his discharge had been concocted by Mr. Byrnes with the view of upsetting the claim made by his client Salvin against the company, and also that Mr. Byrnes had hired a lawyer named Purdy to defend three men arrested for the burglary.

These statements made by the lawyer were published by the paper to whose reporter they were made, and Mr. Byrnes, feeling aggrieved, went before the Grand Jury yesterday, and, upon his testimony and that of the reporter to whom the alleged libelous statement had been made, Solomon, the lawyer, was indicted. The indictment was found under Section 254 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to give information to a reporter which if published would be libelous.

Cortright Wants Second Place.

Inspector Cortright yesterday filed with the Police Board his application for promotion to Deputy Chief. To-morrow all the applications of those who wish to enter the examination must be in. It was thought at first Inspector Cortright would not enter the examination, but he has changed his mind about the matter. He is a veteran, and has a good chance of being made Chief Conlin's assistant. Capt. Donald Grant of the Old Slip Station, who is also a veteran, and Acting Inspector Brooks have also filed their applications, and will be in the race for the appointment.

Child Hurt by Express Wagon.

Maud Speicher, seven years old, of 38 Erie Street, Jersey City, while crossing Newark Avenue yesterday, with her mother, was run over by Sproehl's express wagon and fatally injured. While the witnesses of the accident were carrying the child to a drug store, the driver of the wagon whipped up his horse and escaped. His name was not ascertained, but an order was issued for his arrest.

WINAWER STILL LEADING

FIRST MAN IN THE BUDA-PESTH CHESS TOURNAMENT.

He Has Won Six Games and Lost Two —Pillsbury Comes Next and After Him Tschigorin—Popiel Holds His Place at the Foot of the List—Nine Rounds Played out of the Thirteen—Games Watched by a Great Many Spectators.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 16.—The ninth round of the international chess tournament was played to-day, and proved very interesting to the large number of spectators who had gathered chiefly to watch the contests between Pillsbury and Walbrodt and Winawer and Tschigorin.

At the end of the day's play the following bulletin was posted:

NINTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by.
Pillsbury-Walbrodt	Q. G. decl'd.	42	Pillsbury.
Winawer-Tschigorin	Ruy Lopez	61	Adjourned.
Tarrasch-Janowski	Vienna	31	Tarrasch.
Albin-Marco	Guioco	59	Albin.
Schlechter-Noa	French	63	Adjourned.
Maroczy-Popiel	4 Knights	54	Maroczy.

Charousek a bye.

Pillsbury opened a Queen's pawn attack on Walbrodt, who declined the offered gambit and defended himself on approved lines, getting through the opening with an apparently sound position. In the middle game, however, he was not able to cope with the American's combination play, and, being obliged to disarrange his pawns on the King's side, was so weakened that he could not hold out against the assault that followed, capitulating on his forty-second move.

Tschigorin played the 3. .P—QR3 defense to Winawer's Ruy Lopez attack, and seemed to get somewhat the better of the Warsaw veteran in the middle game. The fighting was most spirited on each side, and when the Russian sealed his sixty-first move on adjournment this evening the natural outcome of the game seemed to be a draw.

Tarrasch opened a Vienna game on Janowski, playing the Paulsen variation for the attack of 3. .P—KKt3, which the Parisian met with 3. .B—B4. The game soon became very exciting, and at a critical stage Tarrasch sacrificed two pawns for a profoundly calculated winning position, and scored a victory after thirty-one moves.

Albin's Giuoco Piano against Marco was the 4. .P—QB3 variation, and resulted in a fine attack, against which Marco cleverly defended. The ending was favorable for Albin, who, pushing on accurately, won a good fight in fifty-nine moves.

Noa essayed a French Defense to Schlechter's P—K4 attack, and managed the black forces to such good purpose that Schlechter had much the worst of the encounter. Gradually, however, the Viennese managed to better white's position till at the adjournment, after sixty-three moves, the positions seemed to make a draw certain.

The battle between Maroczy and Popiel was a Four Knights game, the Hungarian champion having the upper hand of the Russian from start to finish, but winning only after a desperate fight when fifty-four moves had been made.

Pillsbury, Winawer, Noa, and Popiel each have three games more to play—the others have four games each.

Appended are the scores of all competitors in the order of their won games:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	6½	2½	Walbrodt	4	4
*Winawer	6	2	Tarrasch	4½	4½
*Tschigorin	5	2	*Schlechter	3	4
Charousek	5	2	Marco	3	5
Albin	5	3	*Noa	1½	6½
Maroczy	4½	3½	Popiel	1	8
Janowski	4	4			

*Adjourned game.

The pairing for the tenth round, which will be played to-morrow, is as follows: Noa vs. Maroczy, Marco vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Albin, Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch, Walbrodt vs. Winawer, Charousek vs. Pillsbury. Popiel has the bye.

ETHER'S SEMI-CENTENARY.

Remarkable Celebration at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—There was a notable gathering at the Massachusetts General Hospital this morning. The medical profession sent its leading lights to participate in the celebration of the semi-centennial of the discovery of ether anaesthesia, and leaders in other walks of life joined the medical men.

The visitors were received by members of a Reception Committee and conducted to the old operating amphitheatre, in which the first successful use of sulphuric ether was made in an operation, fifty years ago.

Here they were received by Dr. J. Collins Warren, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the day, and Mrs. Warren.

Dr. Warren is a grandson of Dr. John C. Warren, who performed the operation in which the properties of ether as an anaesthetic were demonstrated. The old amphitheatre, which has not been in use for more than twenty years, was restored for the occasion to look as it did Oct. 16, 1846.

INCENDIARY FIRED A VILLAGE.

Business Quarter of Cherry Creek Burned, People Excited.

CHERRY CREEK, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Parson's two-story frame store was fired by an incendiary before dawn to-day. The blaze spread and destroyed a row of frame business houses, the principal ones of the town. A row of dwellings on an adjoining street were also burned. The loss is about $25,000.

Miss Arabella Woodbury, a sister of Surrogate Woodbury of Chautauqua County, had apartments over Parson's store. She was so badly burned that she may die.

Several years ago a fire similar to that of this morning wiped out the block opposite to the one destroyed by the present fire, and caused a loss of $60,000. The townspeople are greatly excited.

THE GLEASON CASE HEARD.

Attorney General to Decide His Citizenship Case Next Week.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Attorney General Hancock to-day heard argument on a petition of citizens of Long Island City requesting the Attorney General to begin an action to test Mayor Gleason's title to his office on the ground that he was not a citizen when he was elected Mayor last year.

The petition is made on the ground that when Mr. Gleason was first naturalized, years ago, he had misstated the year of his birth.

The Attorney General expects to announce his decision next week.

Jeweler Arrested for Arson.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The building in which G. Ottkay has a jewelry store and living apartments overhead, 607 South Twentieth Street, was on fire at 2 A. M. to-day. Mrs. Ottkay said that her husband came home drunk last night and threatened to set the house on fire. She believed he had done so. The kitchen carpet had been soaked with kerosene. Ottkay has been arrested.

IMPOSING FUNERAL RITES.

The Interment of the Late Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The funeral services for the Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England, were held in the Cathedral at Canterbury this forenoon.

The great edifice was crowded with people, among whom were the Duke of York and Prince Charles of Denmark, as the representatives of the Prince of Wales; the Duke of Connaught, Duke of Cambridge, and a host of ecclesiastical, political, and social dignitaries.

There were several distinct services, the first one beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning. The coffin was covered with a white and gold embroidered pall, and was placed in front of the altar, surrounded by lighted tapers.

At 12 o'clock the funeral procession was formed in the cloisters of the Cathedral, the clergy attached to the diocese leading, followed by the members of the House of Commons, members of the House of Lords, Bishops, and members of the convocation. Then came the Most Rev. William D. MacLagan, D. D., Archbishop of York and Primate of England; the Most Rev. William C. Lord Plunket, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin; the Very Rev. F. William Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, and the Rev. Hugh Benson. Next came the coffin, with the pall bearers, the Earl of Cranbrook, Lord Ashcombe, Lord Macnaghten, the Dean of Lincoln, Sir E. M. Thompson, and the Chancellor of Truro.

Within the Cathedral the family and relatives of the Archbishop, the family of the Archbishop of York, and other representatives of private mourners occupied places in the rear of the choir.

As the procession reached the nave the choir sang Gounod's "Send Out Thy Light," and afterward a special anthem composed by Sir Herbert Stanley Oakeley. The clergy who officiated at the interment comprised Canon A. J. Mason of Canterbury, the Right Rev. Randall T. Davidson, Bishop of Winchester; the Rev. Hugh Benson, and the Archbishops of Dublin and York.

The interment was in the vault of the Canterbury Cathedral.

TWO BANKS STOP PAYMENTS.

The Merchants' of Atlanta and the Willimantic Savings.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—The Merchants' Bank closed its doors this morning and posted notice of assignment to J. G. Oglesby, George W. Scott, and George Winship. The failure of the bank, which is a State institution, was due to a persistent fight made by outsiders on President J. H. Porter. The President says he has no statement prepared, but that depositors will get every dollar back.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The latest reports of the Merchants' Bank of Atlanta obtainable in this city are for 1895. They show the following, in round numbers: Capital stock, $200,000; surplus, $100,000; undivided profits, $12,000; individual deposits, $670,000; deposits of other banks, $75,000; loans and discounts, $510,000.

The New-York correspondent of the Merchants' Bank of Atlanta was the National Bank of the Republic. The cashier of the last-named institution said yesterday that the suspended bank had a balance here. The Atlanta failure apparently had no effect in New-York, beyond creating an increased demand for currency on the part of most all of the other Atlanta banks. Several of the down-town banks here shipped currency in amounts ranging from $25,000 to $75,000 to their Atlanta correspondents.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Oct. 16.—The Willimantic Savings Institution suspended payment of deposits to-day, requiring the four months' notice allowed by law. The people of this section, having had their confidence in banking institutions shaken by the failures of the First National and Dime Savings Banks last year, started something of a run on this bank, which increased until the notice became necessary. The officials of the bank are among the wealthy and solid citizens of this section, and it is believed that payment will soon be restored and the bank be found, as the officers declare, in a sound condition.

TWO SHIPS GOING TO PIECES.

Steamers Palestrina and Abbeymoor Ashore Near St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 16.—The British steamer Palestrina, Capt. Harder, from Rotterdam Oct. 5, via Sunderland for Baltimore, which went ashore at Bay Bulls, ten miles from this city, yesterday morning, had broken apart this morning and little or nothing of the vessel can be saved.

The British steamer Abbeymoor, Capt. Swap, which sailed from South Shields Oct. 6 for Baltimore, in ballast, went ashore on Renew's Island, forty miles south of St. John's, this evening, during a thick fog. The crew were saved, but the ship is going to pieces fast.

The Abbeymoor was built at Newcastle, Eng., in 1890. She is 290 feet long, 39.8 feet beam, 19.6 feet in depth, and of 2,405 tons register. She is owned by the South Shields Steam Shipping Company, Limited, of South Shields.

NOTABLE WOMEN TOGETHER

Daughters of the Revolution Recall the Burning of Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The members of the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city entertained a large number of distinguished guests here to-day, the occasion being the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the burning of this city by the British.

The chapter and its guests enjoyed a sail down the Hudson this afternoon as far as Newburg.

This evening Miss M. I. Forsyth, the Regent of New-York State, tendered the visiting daughters a reception at her home here. Among those present were Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of President Cleveland; Miss Washington of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Joseph R. McKee, Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a daughter of ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

Waited Hours for the Swindler.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Oct. 16.—John Cooper, an old colored man, living near New-Market, stood for several hours to-day in front of the First National Bank, in this city, looking for a man who promised to meet him there, but the man failed to arrive, and Cooper slowly realized that he had been swindled. Several days ago a pompous man, who said his name was H. H. Davis, and that he was an agent of the Government, visited Cooper. He told Cooper that there was $800 coming to him from the Government, which was back pension money, and that he would get it for him on payment of $3. Cooper gave the money and made an appointment to meet him at the bank to-day, when he would give him the money due on his pension.

New Rhode Island Federal Judge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The President to-day appointed Arthur L. Brown of Rhode Island United States District Judge of the District of Rhode Island.

CARLISLE'S BOLD WORDS

A VIGOROUS EXPRESSION IN FAVOR OF SOUND MONEY.

The Secretary of the Treasury Talks to Baltimore Democrats, Who Announce Their Intention of Voting for McKinley—Says the Employes of Railroad and Other Corporations Would Suffer by the Free Coinage of Silver as Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Members of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League of Maryland to the number of 200 called on Secretary Carlisle to-day at the Treasury Department to invite him to address them in Baltimore at his convenience. The Secretary received the delegation on the south steps, where H. K. L. Johnson, the leader of the delegation, made an address, in which he said they were Cleveland and Carlisle Democrats who proposed to vote for McKinley as the representative of honest money.

Secretary Carlisle mounted a chair, and as he did so some one in the crowd called out: "Tell the truth."

He promptly answered: "I will try to do so." Then he said:

"Gentlemen: I am very much obliged to you for this visit, and very sorry that it is not in my power to comply with the request you have come here to make. The reasons why I am not able to do so, I think, are tolerably well understood by the public. My business has been so arranged as to permit me to make a few speeches in my own State, but under the circumstances it would not be possible for me to go elsewhere. I cannot, therefore, accept your invitation to go to Baltimore, but one or two things have been suggested by the addresses just made about which I would like to say a very few words to you while you are here.

The Interest of the Laborer.

"If there is a laboring man in the United States who really believes that the money he is now receiving for his wages is too good for him, that it is buying too much food, too much clothing for himself and his family, or that it is paying the rent for a better house than he and his family ought to live in, it is his duty to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. [Cheers.]

"If there is any laboring man in the United States who has saved money out of his earnings and has deposited it in a savings bank or building association or paid it on a policy of life insurance for the benefit of his family, and who desires to have it paid back to him in a currency worth about half as much as the money he paid out, he also ought to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for that will give him exactly what he wants.

"On the other hand, every man in the United States, whether he works for wages or not, who wants to preserve the value of what he has already accumulated, and to insure the value of what he may hereafter receive, ought to vote against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and for the maintenance of a sound and stable currency in this country. [Applause.]

"While every man who works for wages or receives a fixed compensation for his services must be deeply interested in the result of the pending contest, those men who work for railroad companies and other transportation companies, many of whom reside in your city and some of whom are perhaps here, have a special interest in the questions involved because their employers are confronted by a situation which makes it impossible so to increase wages as to compensate for the diminished purchasing power of the money in which wages must be paid if the policy of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is adopted. These companies cannot increase wages unless they can increase the receipts from their business; they cannot increase the receipts from their business unless they can increase the charges for carrying freight and passengers, and if they should attempt to increase the charges for carrying freight and passengers it is safe to say that the very men, the very people, who are now most clamorous for the free coinage of silver would be the first to protest against it, and to demand legislation to prohibit it in all cases where such legislation is not already existing. [Applause.]

The Railroad Man's Interest.

"The man, therefore, who works for a transportation company would find himself the helpless victim of a policy which diminished the purchasing power of his wages about one-half and compelled him to work on and on for the same number of dollars he received before, thus destroying all hope of improvement of his condition. But, gentlemen, the laboring men have their fate in their own hands. They have the power to protect their wages against depreciation and to protect their country against financial disturbance and ruin, and, if they are as intelligent and patriotic as I believe them to be, they will so exercise their power that no reckless agitator hereafter will dare to approach them in behalf of his wild and revolutionary scheme of finance and civil government. Prolonged applause.]

"Now, gentlemen, I thank you again for this visit, and I tender to each and every one of you my best wishes for his prosperity in whatever calling he may hereafter be engaged."

Then the Secretary retired amid applause.

ELECTION DAY LIQUOR SALES.

Hotels May Dispense, No Other Bars in Quarter-Mile Limit.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman has received many inquiries regarding the operation of the new excise law and the keeping open of saloons on election day. The law prohibits the sale of liquor on election day within one-quarter of a mile of any voting place while the polls are open.

The Excise Department holds that this does not prevent hotels selling liquor under a hotel license to their guests at meals, nor does it prevent druggists holding a pharmacist's license selling liquor on prescription of a physician.

In determining the distance of one-fourth of a mile, the prohibition limit, the department holds that the measurement must be taken by an air line from the polling place to the saloon, and not by the way of roadways and streets between the two places.

Official Majority in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 16.—The Board of Canvassers of the Vermont Legislature to count the votes for State officers have officially reported the vote for Governor as follows:

Whole number of votes	69,022
Necessary for a choice	34,962
Josiah Grout, Republican, had	38,246
John H. Dickson, Democrat	14,855
Rodney Whittemore, Prohibition	729
Joseph Buttell, Populist	687
Scattering	55
Majority for Josiah Grout, Rep.	23,930

The vote for other State officers varies but little from the vote for Governor. The largest majority was for Henry F. Field, State Treasurer—31,149. The lowest, for N. W. Fisk, Lieutenant Governor, was 23,655.

Many Foxes on Long Island.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 16.—The farmers in this section of Long Island are complaining of the number of foxes that are about here. In East Meadow they have killed many chickens. Mrs. Laura Smith last night lost forty-two chickens, and Wednesday night twelve were killed. Henry Huits also had a dozen chickens killed by the foxes.

R. W. HEBBERD'S NEW DUTIES.

His Long Service in Connection with Charity Work.

Robert W. Hebberd, who for fourteen years has been connected with the Charity Organization Society of this city, has been appointed, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, Secretary of the State Board of Charities in place of Edmund Lyon of Rochester, who recently resigned. Mr. Hebberd will enter on his new duties at once.

Mr. Hebberd has been greatly interested in the Charity Organization work. His first position in the organization was as an agent. Five years ago he was appointed Superintendent, and has had much to do with the building up of the society.

There are now records of 400,000 persons whose methods of begging or need of relief have been examined. The preparing of these records in such form that they may be produced on a minute's notice has been a long task. Mr. Hebberd has paid a good deal of attention to various charitable societies and institutions, many of which now leave the looking up of cases almost entirely to the Organization Society.

The Wayfarers' Lodge is also an institution to which Mr. Hebberd has given much time. This lodge was opened in the Fall of 1893 to provide food and shelter for homeless men under suitable sanitary conditions and in return for a reasonable amount of work in the wood yard. A book of ten tickets is sold for $1, each ticket entitling the bearer to two meals, a bath, the disinfection of his clothing, and a night's lodging if, in return, he is willing to do the work required as a test of his industry.

Mr. Hebberd's new position will require much traveling and visiting charitable institutions, public and private, all over the State. The office of the Secretary is at Albany.

CRANE PRESSES HIS CHARGE.

The Novelist's Testimony Against Becker in the Clark Case.

The taking of testimony in the case of Patrolman Becker of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was charged with having arrested without cause Dora Clark, a young woman in the company of Stephen Crane, a fiction writer, and charged her falsely with disorderly conduct, which commenced before Police Commissioner Grant on Thursday evening, was not concluded until 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Crane testified that the charge on which Becker arrested the woman was false, as no man had spoken to her on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street until the policeman himself accosted her. He had been at a resort on Broadway with the complainant and two other women, and they all walked to the corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street together. Crane assisted one of the women to board a cable car, and when he turned back the arrest had been made.

Crane was subjected to a very severe cross-examination by the counsel for the policeman, but he refused to answer many of the questions, and in his refusal he was supported by Commissioner Grant.

After the case was closed, one of the women who had appeared as a witness for the complainant struck a janitor named O'Connor, who had testified on the other side, as he stood in the street in front of Police Headquarters. The woman was not arrested.

This is the last day of registration. The books in this city and in Brooklyn will be open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. The places to register in each election district in New-York can be ascertained by referring to the advertisement in this paper. No one can vote who is not registered.

BROOKLYN'S TAX RATE.

Lower in Old Wards—Gravesend Benefited by Annexation.

The Brooklyn tax rate for 1896 was made public yesterday by City Clerk Benjamin. The average rate for the thirty-two wards is $20.03.7 on $1,000. For the old city, Wards 1 to 28, inclusive, the average rate this year is $26.92.2. Last year the average for the same wards was $27.40. The four other wards, the former towns of Flatbush, New-Lots, New-Utrecht, and Gravesend, were annexed after the last tax rate was completed.

The Thirty-first Ward, formerly Gravesend, seems to have benefited materially by annexation. The rate in several school districts last year was $101.61, while this year the highest is $49.95.7.

The valuation of real estate for the thirty-two wards this year is $55,310,997, and of personal property is $27,536,636, a total of $582,847,633. The total in 1895 was $566,346,807.

KEARNEY AND HAINES HERE.

Had Been Arrested in Rotterdam in an Alleged Dynamite Plot.

John F. Kearney and Thomas Haines, who were detained in jail in Rotterdam as suspects in the recent alleged dynamite plot, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Werkendam. They went to Kearney's home, 977 Washington Avenue, where Haines will be a guest for a short time.

Each denied emphatically any connection with or knowledge of a dynamite plot. Kearney says he went abroad to attend to some real estate business for his wife. Tynan he did not know, he declares, and he was not acquainted with Ivory. Both Kearney and Haines complained of the ill-smelling jail in which they had been confined, and of the fare.

Mr. Kearney said he had lost considerable money by the detention, as he had intended to use his paper, The Irish Nationalist, in the campaign.

ASK FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Brooklyn Policemen Receive Circulars from Republicans.

Every member of the Brooklyn police force has received within the last three days a circular, signed by Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Finance Committee, requesting cash subscriptions to the Republican campaign fund. The circular states that such contributions are to be entirely voluntary.

There are 1,500 men in the department, and at least $10,000 would be realized if all complied with the request.

Commissioner Welles and others at Police Headquarters said they knew nothing about the circular, and did not believe it had been sent out.

A majority of the members of the force are Democrats.

"Angels" Were Too Hasty.

Frank E. Rice, thirty-three years old, a theatrical manager, and his wife, who is known on the stage as Ora L. Viadis, twenty-three years old, both of whom live at 331 West Thirty-fifth Street, were prisoners in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on charges of grand larceny. The complainants were Adolph Kretschmann of 402 East Eighty-third Street and Edward Stock of 18 West Sixty-first Street. Kretschmann and Stock invested money in coming productions of Mr. and Mrs. Rice. Because the presentation of their plays was delayed, the "angels" wanted their money, and caused the arrests. When the matter was explained in court, Magistrate Wentworth honorably discharged Mr. and Mrs. Rice and rebuked the complainants for their haste in causing the arrests.

TUG NIAGARA CUT DOWN

TWO OF THE CREW OF SIX LOST THEIR LIVES.

The Boat Was on the Way from Hoboken and Was Run Down by the Side Wheeler Magenta, Which Plies Between This City and Keyport, N. J.—The Weather Was Clear and Those Who Saw the Accident Cannot Account for It.

The tug Niagara of the Rogers Towing Line was run down yesterday afternoon in the North River, nearly opposite Cortlandt Street, by the steamboat Magenta and sunk. Six men were on board the Niagara, and two of them were drowned.

The Niagara had been coaling up at the Hoboken docks and was on its way to the company's berth at Pier 4 East River when the collision occurred. It left the Hoboken docks about 3:20 o'clock and was running diagonally across the river.

The Magenta, which plies between this city and Keyport, N. J., was on the way down the river from the dock at West Washington Market, carrying passengers and freight.

Those who saw the accident say that the Niagara was steaming along ahead of the Magenta, and, as the weather was perfectly clear, they cannot understand how the collision happened. The Magenta, going at full speed, struck the tug on the port quarter with such force that the prow of the steamer cut into the Niagara's house. The tug swung around and went down like a stone.

So quickly did the tug sink, it was considered almost miraculous that any of those on board saved their lives. There were two firemen on the Niagara. One of them was asleep at the time, and he went down with the boat. He was known along the river front as "Jimmy the Tinker." The other person who lost his life was a young colored man, John Simms of Nashville, Tenn., who had been a cook on the tug only a short time.

When the shock came, the fireman on duty, the engineer, and a deckhand were either thrown or jumped into the river. Capt. John Moriarty, who was at the wheel, stuck to his post until the water was up to his waist. Then he was unable to open the door of the pilot house, and he dived through one of the windows, carrying the sash with him.

The tug Louis Pulver, which was about 1,000 feet away when the accident occurred, hastened to the scene and rescued the four men, who were landed at the American Line pier. The Magenta was apparently but slightly injured, as she proceeded on her way down the river.

The Magenta, which is a side-wheeler, until recently

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FRIDAY—P. M.

Stocks dull, but firm. No outside interest shown anywhere. Short accounts undiminished. Large additional gold imports. Money rose from 6 per cent. to 8 and dropped to 4.

The stock exchange had the smallest day's business to-day it has known in a long while. Barely more than 100,000 shares of stock dealt in. Transactions in St. Paul (19,000) and Sugar Trust (29,000) aggregated virtually as much as the total of every other stock dealt in on the entire Stock Exchange list.

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This is a rare exhibit. It is not one to make the balance sheets of commission brokers look attractive. The commission brokers themselves, however, are the ones who most contribute the cause of it. There is, and for some time past has been, concerted counsel against activity from nearly every important commission quarter.

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The bugbear of the broker is apprehension as to money-market conditions. Time money seems to be a shade easier, and funds on call are not at discouraging figures. Some aggressive schemes to rig rates are none the less suspected, and it is chiefly on this account that the commission brokers are urging customers to hold off.

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Gold imports, resumed on a scale which promises to reach to vast proportions, count effectively in holding money-market manipulators. Schemes to start scares by drawing half a million of gold from the Treasury are not calculated to occasion any acute alarm when right along with the news of such a withdrawal comes the announcement of millions more foreign treasure started from London to New-York.

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And an illustration of the effect of this appeared to-day in Sugar Trust stock. It started with a distinct downward tendency, breaking about a point, when along came official bulletins that new gold imports had been drawn from the Bank of England for the United States. Up shot Sugar Trust stock quickly, and the rally put the price as far above the opening price as it had been below. The improvement in this particular quarter did not last, however, final quotations showing no change for the day.

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Many sensational tales relating to the Sugar Trust go the rounds. Most of them probably are inventions. But one thing that is certain is that millionaire magnates in the property are not in the present game to try to hoist the quotations.

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The grain market profits by the lagging trade in stocks. Wheat rose to higher figures to-day than have been quoted in a long while. It is a new era, indeed, when the United States is called upon to supply wheat to India and corn to Mexico. The promise of National prosperity in this is but feebly reflected in gold imports that we so far have in sight. We are only at the beginning.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	¾	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Can. Southern	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & Northwest	1	Northern Pac. pf	½
Chi. & Northwest. pf	½	Ontario & Western	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Pacific Mail	½
Erie 1st pf	¾	Southern Ry. pf	½
Lake Erie & West. pf	½	Texas Pacific	½
Lake Shore	½	Union Pacific	½
Louisville & Nashville	½	Wabash pf	½
Manhattan	⅝	Western Union	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	⅜	L., N. A. & Chi. pf	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1	N. J. Central	½
Consol. Gas	½	N. & W. pf., all in. paid	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Northern Pac. pf	½
Erie 1st pf	¾	Pullman Car	½
Flint & P. M. pf	⅝	Wabash pf	½
Ill. Steel Co.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. & N. P. 1st t. r.	1¼	L., N. A. & C. con.	4
Long Island 4s	1	St. L. Southwest 2d.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Cen. Pac. 6s, 1898	1¼	N. Pac. con. t. r.	1
Chi., B. & Q. 1st. N.	1	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Neb. 4s	1	St. P. & O. con.	1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $97,120,867; balances, $5,567,218; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $316,951.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for 60 days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80¼@$4.80⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79½@$4.79¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c@$1 discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling at par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ⅝, to 94¼; Reading, ⅛, to 11⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, 1, to 94; Erie first preferred, ½, to 32½; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 58⅞, and Atchison, ¼, to 13¼. St. Paul sold at 71⅞ and Louisville and Nashville at 43⅞. British consols declined 5-16, to 108 3-16 for money and ⅝, to 108¼, for the account.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, and 4s, 1925, advanced ¼. The sales were $21,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115@116, and $15,000 5s, coupon, at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92½	..
4s, r., 1907	106	106½
4s, c., 1907	107	108
*4s, r., 1925	114¾	115¼
4s, c., 1925	115¾	116¼
*5s, r., 1904	109¼	110
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅝	..

*Ex interest.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,477,478, against $1,531,702 last week, and $2,663,230 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,532,339, against $1,648,980 last week, and $2,466,655 in the same week of last year.

NO REASON FOR FEAR.

Mr. Charles A. Watrous of Charles Fairchild & Co. said yesterday regarding market conditions:

"Sentiment seems to be leaning one way, while facts and logic are pointing directly opposite. There is general apprehension among speculators and investors. I can see no grounds for it, but there is no denying that it exists. That is shown in the course of the stock market. Everything is pointing to the election of McKinley, and I can see no reason to fear any other result. But stocks are hesitating and weak.

"As it looks now, the market will continue in this condition until the election. I cannot understand why it should, but, judged by its actions in the past few weeks, it will continue to reflect the apprehension that is felt in speculative circles. Of course, if between now and Nov. 3, the face of the political situation should change and make the certainty of McKinley's election plain to every one, we probably would have some discounting of the assured result, an increase in the outside interest, and an advance in prices. But so far the market has shown no disposition to discount what seems to me to be a certainty.

"After the election I look for a boom in the security market. There is undoubtedly a great deal of money hoarded now that will come out when the unbelievers find that the political question has been settled in the right way. Outsiders will be eager then to invest their money. I look for substantial advances in the prices of securities and very much easier money. I look, too, for steadily good business for a year at least.

"And after this political question, which is now predominant, is out of the way existing conditions and intrinsic values will be considered and allowed to have their effect on prices. Just now they are not at all influential. But then they will be looked to in fixing prices.

"One of the greatest factors in the whole situation, to my mind, is the export movement. It is the biggest bull argument possible. It shows how the country is placed and how powerful it really is. There are other factors, wholly apart from the political question—factors which every one sees and recognizes, which, when they are allowed to have their proper effect on values, will unite to send quotations upward."

VICTORY MUST BE SWEEPING.

Mr. A. R. Blount of Williard & Blount said yesterday:

"I do not look for much increase in the outside interest in the market or for much advance in prices until the election is over. We shall probably see a feverish and sensitive market, influenced almost wholly by political news. Everything is dependent on the political situation.

"People are generally confident of McKinley's election and of a victory for sound money. But Bryan has a possible chance, and it is the realization of his chance that makes investors timid. The public is doing nothing either in speculation or investments. There is general nervousness and a disposition to move neither one way nor the other until there is a real assurance that foundations are secure. This feeling is widespread, and for that reason I do not think we will see outsiders in the market until the election is decided, or, at least, until the victory of Mr. McKinley is certain beyond all doubt. And I do not think that we will have this latter assurance until the election is over.

"After that, however, if McKinley is victorious, I expect to see an era of advancing prices and of continuing good times for a couple of years at least. There will be a revival in confidence that will extend to every line of trade. But to make this confidence general enough, Mr. McKinley's majority must be sufficiently large to dispel all doubts as to the future. A bare election will not do, for it will mean that in two years more there will be another silver fight, and another chance of the Bryanites getting control of things—in the legislative department. The silver party must be killed at this election if we would see the improvement which every one expects will follow the victory of McKinley and the gold standard."

DEPENDENT ON POLITICS.

Mr. Elisha T. Everett of the Stock Exchange firm of Henry I. Clark & Co. said yesterday, in discussing the stock market:

"The course of prices between now and election will, no doubt, depend largely on the nature of the political news and the changes in the political situation. Outside of politics, there is little or nothing that is influencing the market. It is largely in the hands of the professional element now, and the traders are using the political complications as their whole argument.

"At present there is little or no outside interest in the market. And it is not likely that we will have much increase in it unless the news from the political field is of such a nature as to point with absolute certainty to the election of McKinley. Then there will be created fresh confidence, and we may have considerable outside buying and some advances in prices. But unless we have these, the market will probably remain in professional hands, and be narrow and feverish.

"I think that stocks at present are in very strong hands. There is little liquidation, and people are disposed to hold on to what they have. There is a general belief that Mr. McKinley will be elected, but the remote possible chance which Bryan has is keeping people nervous and timid."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

The amount of anthracite coal that is to be put upon the market by the producers during the month of October has been fixed at 4,500,000 tons. Last week, it is said, 1,000,000 tons of coal were moved from the mines to the various consuming territories and there disposed of. If this is so, the anthracite coal trade can hardly be called dull. It is of course true that the business now is not equal to that of a year ago, but, as the record made at that time was phenomenal and the heavy output helped to demoralize the trade, a comparison with last year's big shipments would hardly be a fair one.

Trade along the line is still reported as being quite good, with a considerable amount of coal going East. The trade in New-York Harbor, it is said, has fallen off somewhat within the last two or three weeks. The business of the retailers continues quite brisk. A scarcity of egg coal is reported; stove coal is said to be firm, while the sales of chestnut are weak. The recent storms have materially affected the dispatch with which coal has been moved by water, the bad weather having made barges scarce.

The September schedule of prices is as follows: $4 for broken, $4.25 for egg and chestnut, and $4.50 for stove.

The seaboard soft-coal trade is running along with small variation. There seem to be flushes of improvement from time to time. One week is possibly a little more active than the previous one, but, taking it all in all, there is practically no change to note. Last week there was a demand from the Sound from people striving to get a full supply before ocean freight rates went up; this increased the general appearance of activity, but this week the demand has fallen off on account of advances in ocean freights, and the general market is again running in the rut of the last few weeks. What few contracts are coming into the market are receiving considerable attention from the local dealers, but the quantity is not sufficient for the operators to give their individual attention to it.

There was some hue and cry at the beginning of the season that on account of the pool prices anthracite in its steam sizes would supplant bituminous coal in certain territories. The fact is that the advance in soft-coal prices by the association was so moderate that except in the poorest grade of coal the margin did not allow of this supplanting.

Points east of Cape Cod are getting slightly more than their proportion of the total tonnage at present. Sound business, with the advance in ocean freights, will probably be curtailed from the Lower ports, and, with the next advance of 5 cents, will go to New-York Harbor shipping ports. New-York Harbor trade is quiet and steady at about the usual tonnages.

In the association affairs there are rumors of one or two expulsions and resignations. It is not thought, however, that this will affect the association in any practical manner. The margin of profit is not large enough to permit any great cutting as long as the railroads do not favor one shipper above another. Some of the shippers of the better grades of coal at Baltimore are blamed as partly the cause for forcing the people who have been disciplined by the association into the position they are in.

There is a slight improvement to be noted in the iron market, and more buying of raw material is going on. This may be attributed in part to the fact that stocks are generally low, and any new work as a rule compels manufacturers to buy material; in part to the low prices of pig iron, and in part to a growing confidence in the future. There is some speculative buying, chiefly of Bessemer pig. It is noticeable that the movement in steel billets, which are closely held by the pool at a high price, is very small, indicating that the cheapness of material has a good deal to do with the buying.

There is quite a movement in the way of exporting steel nails, wire, and some other steel to Germany. It has attained such proportions that it is said the German makers are reducing prices to shut out the American goods.

A story is going around that an Ohio mill, which had obtained an order for 50,000 kegs of wire nails for Japan, had procured the steel at a considerable reduction from pool prices, thereby much disturbing the equanimity of the combine.

All export arrangements have been disturbed by the rise in ocean freights, and the actual difficulty in obtaining shipping room, all the available tonnage being taken for grain in consequence of the heavy demand abroad.

The New-York market continues quiet, with a slight increase in sales, which would be greater if it was not so hard to place commercial paper. The shops still complain of dull business, though there has been some improvement, especially among those engaged in structural.

Exports are noted from this port of about 1,500 tons of ferro-manganese, and it is said that about the same quantity has gone from Baltimore. That such shipments can be made at present rates of ocean freights shows the amount of profit there must be in the manufacture.

More pig iron sales are reported, and some contracts of fair size for New-England delivery are noted. There is still talk of speculative buying, but agents are hesitating about sales at present prices for 1897 delivery, and some are asking 25c., or even 50c., advance for anything after January. For present sales no change in prices is noted.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREETS.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-day:

Gold commands a small premium. The most powerful force in business at present is a conservative timidity, and the foreign bankers, who have been offering for a small percentage to insure people against a premium on gold until December, have made an easy and a sure profit out of prevalent apprehensions. From Kansas, Nebraska, and other States where the silver agitation is said to be strong, come orders by many bankers and business men to get them gold at a small premium, and there has also been some demand for hoarding from individuals in other States, who are afraid even of their own best judgment.

With gold brought hither in large amounts by legitimate trade balances, and with every prospect that the movement will continue, business waits because the changes threatened are so serious that men are willing to face what they really consider a certain but moderate loss, rather than risk the incalculable consequences possible. Other men have a different temperament, and have begun to prepare for next month with confidence. But the tone of money markets, and the general condition of business, are, to a great extent, determined by men who take counsel only of their fears.

The one commercial change which, more than any other, insures better business in the near future, is the excess of merchandise exports over imports.

The heavy movement of grain is the cornerstone. After an increase of $5,923,675 in exports of breadstuffs in September, there have been shipped the past week, from Atlantic ports alone, 2,184,774 bushels, flour included, and 4,203,845 in two weeks of October, against 3,510,271 bushels last year. A more important fact is that all available grain freights have been engaged for months ahead here and on the Pacific coast."

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"While the volume of general trade has not increased materially, new conditions are favorable to an early improvement. Notwithstanding many interior merchants prefer to wait until after election before placing orders, and others are willing to order subject to cancellation should the movement for free coinage of silver be successful, sentiment at larger business centres regards the success of the campaign for sound money as assured. In some instances merchants are discounting that view of the situation by placing orders. Features of the business week are the continued advance in price and strength of wheat and the maintenance of a large volume of wheat exports, notably to India and Australia.

"Prices continue the upward tendency of several weeks past; shoes, leather, Southern pig iron, wheat, wheat flour, canned goods, Indian corn, oats, pork, coffee, and print cloths being higher, petroleum lower, and cotton, anthracite coal, lumber, sugar, and various finished products of iron and steel unchanged.

"Speculative interests in the New-York stock market show a general disposition to curtail engagements pending the election. This has resulted in both covering of 'shorts' and scattered liquidation of 'long' holdings, the latter predominating. Bears have taken advantage of the latter fact to depress prices, and the market is narrow and utterly professional. The most unsettling factor is the hardening of the money market due to the disposition of financial interests and the general public to strengthen their position."

WALL STREET TALK.

Bay State Gas in a receivership surprised nobody, officers of the company having amply prepared Wall Street for it by loud and lurid denials. The stock went down somewhat, but not much, for the poor thing hardly tempts a respectable man to kick it now.

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Wall Street bankers who have been enthusiastically predicting $100,000,000 gold imports are now raising their figures.

***

To-day's bank statement may reflect a larger hoarding of gold than hitherto has been disclosed. Big current gold imports will not figure in it.

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Manhattan Elevated stock was one of the conspicuous gainers in the limited market yesterday. It can be stated on authority that Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould no longer doubt the advisability of equipping the system with new motive power, in which they are guaranteed economies approximating $2,500 a day, or close to $1,000,000 per year.

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No friend of E. B. Cuthbert believes him guilty of the charges before the Stock Exchange, but even if he were, would he be altogether lonely?

***

The scheme to boost a premium on gold takes on some odd phases. The latest device would be real cunning—in a kindergarten.

***

Mr. J. Edward Addicks's Wall Street office is in a tall building—on the floor numbered 13.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 16, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	146	15	Adams Express	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	..
13¾	14½	220	Am. Cotton Oil	14	14¼	14	14¼	..
51	52½	335	Am. Cotton Oil pf	51	51¾	51	51¾	+1¾
5¼	5¾	144	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
16	17	130	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
107½	107¾	20,354	Am. Sugar Refs.	106¾	107¾	106¼	107⅛	+ ¾
95½	96	1,385	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	95½	96⅜	95½	95⅝	+ ⅜
75½	75¾	4,356	American Tobacco	75	76½	75	75¾	+ ⅝
94	..	44	Am. Tobacco pf	97	98	97	98	..
12¾	13	940	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	..
19½	19⅝	800	At., T. & S. F. pf	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
14	15	200	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	14½	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅜
7⅛	7⅛	6,100	Bay State Gas	8¼	8¼	7	7¼	−2⅞
85	90	13	Brooklyn Union Gas	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
45½	46	210	Canada Southern	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	14½	5	Central Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
14	14¼	460	Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	14	13¾	14	..
68⅝	68¾	4,070	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68½	68⅞	68¼	68¾	+ ⅝
60	60⅛	910	Chicago Gas, t. r.	60	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	..
69¾	69⅞	19,255	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69½	70	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	40	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	124½	124¼	124½	124½	..
68¼	68⅜	610	Chi. & Northwestern	97¾	99	97½	99	+1
59¾	60	1,805	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	59⅝	60¼	59½	59⅞	+ ⅛
25	25¼	225	C., C., C. & St. L.	25½	25½	25	25	..
17½	18	315	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17½	17½	17	17	−1
16⅛	16⅜	300	Col., H. V. & Tol.	16	16¼	16	16¼	..
140	142	500	Con. Gas Co.	144½	145	142	142	−2½
121¾	123	160	Del. & Hudson	122½	122½	122½	122½	−1
13⅜	14	125	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
30½	32	100	Erie 1st pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ¾
..	..	100	F. & P. M. pf	84	84	84	84	−6
25¾	26	1,475	General Electric	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	..
90½	92½	100	Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	..
40¾	42	100	Illinois Steel Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	−1⅝
24⅜	25¼	300	Laclede Gas	24¾	25	24⅜	25	+ ½
14½	15¼	5	Lake Erie & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
65	66	100	L. E. & Western pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅜
143	144½	600	Lake Shore	144½	144¾	144	144	..
42⅝	42¾	1,400	Louis. & Nash.	42⅝	42¾	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
¾	1	200	L., N. A. & Chi.	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	3	800	L., N. A. & Chi. pf	3½	3½	3	3	− ¾
91¼	91¼	7,230	Manhattan Con.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91⅛	+ ⅞
68	72	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
53½	55	250	Minn. Iron	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	..
23½	23¾	300	Mo., K. & T. pf	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
18¾	19¼	600	Mo. Pacific	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	− ⅛
19½	21½	145	National Lead Co.	20	20	20	20	+ ½
83½	84½	11	National Lead Co. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
98½	99½	150	New-Jersey Central	99	99	99	99	..
90	91	228	New-York Central	90¼	90¾	90½	90¾	+ ⅝
170	172½	35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	171¼	172	171¼	172	..
10½	11¼	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
23½	27¾	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	+1
14¾	15½	100	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	14½	14½	14½	14½	−1½
13¾	13¾	100	N. P., all in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
20⅜	20⅝	300	N. P., all in. pd.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
19	19½	200	Pacific Mail	19	19	19	19	..
22⅞	23	5,670	P. & R., all in. pd.	22⅞	23¼	22¾	22⅞	..
147	147	117	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	145½	145¼	145¼	145½	− ½
8½	8¼	100	Southern Railway	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	..
24	24¼	100	Southern Railway pf	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
21½	22	1,262	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	2,287	Union Pacific	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	100	U. S. Cordage	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8⅞	9½	300	U. S. Leather	9¼	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
58¼	58½	2,710	U. S. Leather pf	58¼	59	58⅛	58½	+ ⅜
14⅝	15½	500	U. S. Rubber	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
13¾	14⅞	245	Wabash pf	14½	14⅝	14	14	− ⅛
96	98	5	Wells-Fargo Express	92	92	92	92	..
82¾	83	1,373	W. U. Tel.	82	83	82	83	+ ½
5½	5¾	1,500	Wheel. & L. E.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
25	27	50	Wheel. & L. E. pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
Sales		105,521						

Silver.

65	65½	22,000	Bullion certificates	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	+ ½

Complete Bond Transactions.

Albany & Sus con 6s 1,000 ..112¾
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,000 ..106¼
Am Dock & Imp 5s 8,000 ..110
Am Spirits M Co 6s 2,000 ..62½
At, T & S F gen 4s 2,500 .. 74
Adjustment 4s 22,000 ..36½
3,000 ..36½
10,000 ..36½
15,000 ..36½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 2,000 ..115¼
1,000 ..114
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 5,000 ..105
Canada So 1st gtd 1,000 ..106¾
1,000 ..106¼
Canada So 2d 2,000 ..101
Cent of N J G M 5s 10,000 ..113¾
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 .. 99
3,000 ..99½
4,000 .. 99
Ches & Ohio con 5s 7,000 ..105
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000 ..67½
1,000 .. 68
C, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s 10,000 .. 96
Nebraska ext 4s 23,000 .. 85
C, B & Q cons 7s 6,000 ..115
Chicago & Erie 1st 4,000 ..107½
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 1,000 .. 93
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 3,000 ..39¼
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933 6,000s20F ..106¾
6,000 ..107
Chi & N W 30-year deb 5s 10,000 ..105
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 5,000 ..99⅝
2,000 ..99⅞
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 1,000 .. 89
C, St P, M & O cons 5,000 ..124
C, L & St L & C 4s 5,000s20F ..95
2,000 .. 95
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s 5,000s20F ..91½
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000 .. 85½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 2,000 .. 86
Del, S Shore & A 5s 2,000c ..96
Total sales ..$593,200

Bid and Asked Stock Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Alb. & Sus	175	..	Ev. & T. H.	26	..	North American	4⅝	4¾
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	55	60	Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	..	Ohio Southern	10	..
Am. Coal	110	..	Gt. Nor. pf., ex d.	116	122	Ont. Mining	9½	11
Am. Express	108	111	G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Oreg. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	16	24
Ann Arbor	..	8½	Homestake	34½	..	Peo. & East	4	5
Ann Arbor pf	17½	20	Iowa Central	6¾	..	Penn. Coal	300	340
Am. T. & C.	..	91	Iowa Central pf.	26	28	Peo., D. & E.	1⅝	2
At. & Pac.	⅛	..	Joliet & Chicago	155	..	Pitts., C. & St. L.	12	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., 1st	3	8	Kan. & Mich.	5	8	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	..
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	K. & D. M. pf.	10	13	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	153	165
Brooklyn R. T.	19¼	20	Lacede Gas pf.	78	80	Quicksilver	1	2
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1	Long Island	62	67	Quicksilver pf.	..	15
Buff., R. & P.	11	20	Mah. Coal R.	100	112	R., W. & O.	111½	114
B., C. R. & N.	65	80	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	112	St. L. S. W.	43	45
Canadian Pacific	56¾	58	Man. Beach	..	10	St. L. S. W. pf.	8	16
Cedar F. & M.	..	8	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. L. S. W. 2d inc	66	25
Chicago G. W.	3¾	5½	Met. Traction	94	96	St. Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s	114	..
Chi. & Alton	155	160	Mexican Central	7½	9	San An & Ar Pass 4s	51	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	Mex. Nat. certfs	⅝	1½	So. Pacific	17½	17¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	87½	47½	Mich. Central	88	92	Texas Pacific	6⅞	7⅛
C. & E. Ill. pf.	80	94	Minn. & St. L.	14½	16	Tol. & O. C.	20	35
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	42	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	..	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	10¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	61	63½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Mobile & Ohio	18½	18½	U. S. Cordage gtd	17	18½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	Morris & Essex	160	165	U. S. Cordage pf.	8½	9
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	Nat. Lin. Oil	14	17	U. S. Express	35	40
Com. Cable	140	..	Nat. Starch	37⅜	41½	U. P., D. & G.	1½	2
Consol. Coal	86	88	Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60	Wabash	5⅞	6
Del., L. & W.	153½	155	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20	West. Union Beef	6½	8½
Den. & R. G.	11	11½	New Cent. C.	4	8			
Den. & R. G. pf.	42½	48	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75			
D. M. & Ft. D.	5⅞	7	N. Y., O. & W.	13⅝	13⅝			
D.M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	60	N. Y., S. & W.	7⅜	8			
D., S. S. & A.	4	5½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	20½	20½			
D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	12	Norfolk Southern	64	70			
Ed. El. Ill of N.Y.	92½	95	Nor. & West., all in. paid	..	98			
Erie T. & T.	58½	60						

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,210	Am. Sugar Ref.	106⅝	107¾	106⅛	107¼
680	Am. Tobacco	75½	77	75½	76
220	Chicago Gas	59⅛	60¼	59½	60¼
210	Chi., R. I. & P.	59⅝	60¼	59½	59⅞
2,310	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	68⅝	68⅞	68⅛	68⅜
10,610	Chi., M. & St. P.	69⅛	69⅞	69⅛	69¾
50	Gen. Electric	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25¾
470	Louis. & Nash.	42¼	42⅞	42¼	42¾
850	Manhattan	90¼	91⅝	90¼	91⅞
10	Missouri Pacific	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
20	National Lead	20	20	20	20
2,490	P. & R. all in. pd.	22⅞	23¼	22⅜	22⅝
40	Tenn. C. & I.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100	Union Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7
80	U. S. Cordage	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	U. S. Rubber	15	15	15	15
20	U. S. Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	U. S. Leather pf	59¼	59¼	58	58⅝
210	Western Union	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅛

$5,040

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Can. South. 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
2,000	Ore. Sh.

ury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$117,153,523	
Gold bullion	45,019,923	
Total	$162,173,446	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,723,389	
Balance		*$123,450,057
Standard silver dollars	$369,420,196	
Silver bullion	745,757	
Total	$370,165,953	
Net outstanding silver certificates	*356,415,553	
Balance		13,750,400
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,233,862	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	112,922,418	
Total	$124,056,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	124,056,280	
United States notes	96,014,493	
Net outstanding currency certificates	37,330,000	
Balance		58,684,493
Treasury notes of 1890	36,898,491	
National bank notes	12,911,914	
Fractional silver coin	14,756,252	
Fractional currency	33	
Minor coin	1,217,135	
Deposits in National banks	16,894,329	
Bonds and interest paid	5,256,275	
Total	$87,934,331	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,907,926	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,237,010	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,996,702	
Post Office Department account	4,707,728	
Miscellaneous items	1,680,253	
Total	$47,535,626	
Balance		40,398,704
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$236,286,655

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$338,449	$5,714,852	$41,575,794
Internal revenue	44,234	6,904,726	44,947,733
Miscellaneous	2,156	568,402	5,940,003
Total	$387,861	$13,187,981	$92,363,531

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$1,106,000	$5,112,600	$35,335,585
War	5,000	1,886,600	15,472,043
Navy	88,000	2,066,000	11,178,443
Indians	88,000	413,000	3,806,814
Pension	200,000	5,461,000	42,443,790
Interest	71,000	4,760,000	14,831,003
Total	$1,558,000	$19,696,000	$124,067,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	770,138	6,510,018	31,704,147

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$33,750	$492,200
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$27,740	376,360	2,091,064

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$430,980,016	$83,063,926	$513,543,992
This fiscal yr.	34,317,055	3,899,616	38,216,711
This month	2,587,013	855,404	3,442,417
This day	283,878	94,205	378,083

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 42, act of July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $447,266; from customs, $338,449, and miscellaneous, $2,156.

The National bank notes received to-dny for redemption amounted to $282,485.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

Office No. 24 Pine St.,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21ST,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

For account of whom it may concern:

845 Insulated Rail Joints, also patent of the United States, No. 551,688, dated Decr. 17th, 1895, for Improvements in Railway Rails and connections, (known as the Neafie Insulated Railway Joint.)

200 shs. The New-York Biscuit Co., (Hypd.)

100 shs. The Diamond Match Co., (Hypd.)

10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.

15 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.

12 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Oct. 10, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 24, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Transfer Books of the Registered First Consolidated 5 per cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Tuesday, October 20, 1896, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2 at 10 A. M. C. P. WELLFORD, Sec'y.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1896.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section Seven, Chapter Nine Hundred and Nine, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Section Seven, Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will be submitted to the people of said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the third day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be kept forever as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize exchanges of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become a part of the forest preserve.

§ 2. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section One, Article Fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New-York, in Senate, April 23, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate,

CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

State of New-York, in Assembly, April 23, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly,

HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Seven, Section Seven of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [L. S.] Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT.

Shall the proposed amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution relating to the forest preserve become a law?

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction on the premises, October 22d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, two buildings on the northeasterly corner of West 11th Street and 13th Avenue. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, will sell at public auction Oct. 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the right to fill in between West Fifty-first and Fifty-third Streets, North River. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 2 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock for such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.

Central Trust Company of New-York.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds

WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION WILL PLEASE SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

POMROY BROS.,
39 BROAD STREET.
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO INTENDING INSURERS.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

F. A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT.
309 BROADWAY.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LIFE ASSOCIATION IN THE WORLD.

PAID IN DEATH CLAIMS, OVER...$26,000,000
SAVED POLICYHOLDERS, OVER... 45,000,000

BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE, SEND FOR RATES AND FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR NEW POLICY, WHICH, ON COMPARISON WITH THOSE OFFERED BY OLD LINE COMPANIES, WILL BE FOUND THE BEST CONTRACT EVER ISSUED.

GENTLEMEN OF POSITION AND INFLUENCE WILL FIND THIS ASSOCIATION EASY TO WORK FOR AND HARD TO WORK AGAINST. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. THE NEW FIVE-YEAR POLICY IS THE BEST EVER ISSUED. APPLICATION FOR AGENCY TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE

GENERAL MANAGER,
ROOM 507, MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING,
309 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46,	1356,	1584,	1702,	2103,	2359,	2797,
88,	1387,	1585,	1839,	2120,	2449,	2880,
91,	1389,	1617,	1840,	2123,	2457,	2889,
103,	1392,	1618,	1862,	2124,	2468,	2886,
121,	1417,	1625,	1866,	2128,	2469,	2923,
229,	1459,	1666,	1879,	2132,	2534,	3056,
321,	1482,	1697,	1936,	2155,	2585,	3137,
358,	1520,	1672,	1937,	2170,	2632,	3148,
422,	1529,	1700,	1945,	2186,	2671,	3217,
1325,	1531,	1719,	1947,	2180,	2728,	3252,
1338,	1555,	1707,	1965,	2231,	2753,	3266,
1340,	1563,	1717,	2043,	2345,		

as the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Saturday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, October 19th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

ENTERPRISE MINING COMPANY.—Stockholders are notified that the annual meeting for the election of officers and other business will be held at 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., TUESDAY, November 17th, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LLOYD I. SEAMAN, President.
JAMES H. LOCKHART, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 12th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Thursday, October 29th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Station 83x10, near Ferry Street, to Commercial Slip, and on Slips Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and Commercial Slip, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $15,500, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $108,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $155,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal on Sec. 21, from the head of the Lockport locks to Station 328, near McDonald's culvert." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 12th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Thursday, October 29th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal by building the Cartersville waste weir and spillway at Station 721, Sec. 15.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $21,500, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, 150,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, 215,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Station 83x10, near Ferry Street to Commercial Slip, and on Slips Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and Commercial Slip at Buffalo, N. Y." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,101 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., October 15th, 1896.—Sealed proposals for 12,500 feet of Breakwater extension and for sand-catch pier extension, at Buffalo, N. Y., under continuous contract, will be received here until 11 A. M. November 30th, 1896, and then opened. Specifications and information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engrs.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates for building an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory on Seventeenth Street, East of Avenue C, will be received at the office of the Health Department, Criminal Court Building, until Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.

For further particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing the crib bulkhead at the foot of East 4th Street, East River, under Contract No. 850 will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, October 20, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	31¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	23
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.11
Minnesota patent flour	$4.15
Lard, prime	4.57½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04¾
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	8.62½
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00
Lead	2.72½
Copper, lake ingot	10.65

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was stronger; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 69¾@70¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 72¾@73¾c; No. 2 corn, 24¼@24¾c; No. 2 oats, 15c; No. 2 rye, 37½c; No. 2 barley, 37c; No. 1 flaxseed, 74½@75½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $6.95@$7; lard, per 100 lb, $4.15@$4.20; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.60@$3.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.15; sugars, unchanged, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard "A," $4.09; linseed oil, raw, 33c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing To-day.
October	7.53	7.55	7.53	7.53@7.54
November	7.52	7.62	7.52	7.55@7.56
December	7.72	7.81	7.72	7.74@7.75
January	7.82	7.92	7.82	7.85@7.86
February	7.96	7.97	7.93	7.91@7.92
March	7.94	8.02	7.93	7.96@7.98
April	7.96	8.03	7.96	7.99@8.01
May	8.02	8.09	8.01	8.03@8.05
June	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.07@8.09

Market closed quiet at unchanged to 3 points decline. Transferable notices, 755. Total sales, 124,900 bales.

Total net receipts to-day, 44,587 bales; stock, 1,008,419 bales.

Spot cotton, quiet; unchanged. Sales 3,678 bales, including 78 bales spinning and 3,600 bales contract. Middling uplands, 7 15-16c; middling Gulf, 8 3-16c.

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 26,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales. Middling up.ands, 4 7-16d. Futures barely steady; sellers at last night's prices; closed steady and unchanged to ½ point net decline. January-February, 408s; February-March, 408s; March-April, 407½b; April-May, 408½s; May-June, 409b; June-July, 409½b; July-August, 410s; August-September, 417s; October-November, 413b; November-December, 410s; December-January, 408½s.

Manchester.—Yarns dull; cloths dull and irregular.

The Liverpool weekly report is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Sales all kinds	66,000	65,000	80,000
Forwarded	65,000	62,000	61,000
Imports, all kinds	88,000	85,000	32,000
Exports, actual	3,000	3,000	6,000
Stock, all kinds	403,000	382,000	903,000
Afloat, all kinds	197,000	240,000	128,000
Total available supply	600,000	622,000	1,031,000
Of which, American	485,000	511,000	919,000

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement from Sept. 1, 1896 to Oct. 16, 1896, inclusive: Port receipts, 1,657,396 bales, against 988,605 bales last year, 1,245,738 bales year before last, and 910,452 bales for the same time in 1893; overland to mills and Canada, 141,597 bales, against 81,575 bales last year, 126,904 bales year before last, and 57,874 bales for the same time in 1893; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 283,802 bales, against 222,209 bales last year, 170,127 bales year before last, and 147,053 for the same time in 1893; southern mill takings, 136,024 bales, against 130,804 bales last year, 120,379 bales year before last, and 105,896 bales for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight during forty-three days to date, 2,219,619 bales, against 1,428,283 bales last year, 1,663,148 bales year before last, and 1,221,275 bales for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight for the week, 437,865 bales, against 398,633 bales for the seven days ended Oct. 16, last year; 452,803 bales year before last, and 335,831 bales for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight for the first sixteen days of October, 1,000,238 bales, against 893,488 bales last year, 992,641 bales year before last, and 716,028 bales for the same time in 1893. Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date of last year, year before, and in 1893, and not to the close of the corresponding week. Comparisons by weeks would take in forty-eight days of the season last year, forty-nine days year before last, and fifty days in 1893, against only forty-six days this year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 10,201 bales; gross, 10,481 bales; exports to France, 8,323 bales; to the Continent, 2,374 bales; coastwise, 284 bales; sales, 6,800 bales; stock, 306,216 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 44,404 bales; gross, 113,442 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,950 bales; to France, 24,556 bales; to the Continent, 12,174 bales; coastwise, 3,444 bales; sales, 35,100 bales. Correction—Exports coastwise Oct. 8 should have been 1,401 bales; Oct. 9, 949 bales; Oct. 12, 1,204 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 9,751 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,895 bales; to the Continent, 6,500 bales; sales, 376 bales; spinners, 100 bales; stock, 209,102 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 72,885 bales; gross receipts, 75,385 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,064 bales; to France, 10,065 bales; to the Continent, 17,359 bales; coastwise, 7,283 bales; sales, 4,085 bales; spinners, 200 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Cotton dull; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 930 bales; gross receipts, 1,105 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,032 bales; to the Continent, 500 bales; sales, none; stock, 8,089 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 930 bales; gross receipts, 5,777 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,032 bales; to the Continent, 500 bales; sales, none.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 5,537 bales; gross, 6,082 bales; shipments, 2,865 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 1896, 91,374 bales; 1895, 50,897 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 33,187 bales; gross, 35,784 bales; shipments, 24,888 bales; sales, 17,050 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 4,980 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,968 bales; sales, 274 bales; stock, 119,462 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 34,391 bales; gross, 34,636 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,160 bales; coastwise, 11,463 bales; sales, 7,074 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 7,949 bales; exports coastwise, 4,450 bales; sales, 1,168 bales; stock, 70,003 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 43,164 bales; exports coastwise, 26,094 bales; sales, 6,311 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 3,712 bales; exports, coastwise, 205 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 47,745 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 16,463 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,096 bales; sales, 6,200 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 16.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 3,367 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,181 bales; sales, none; stock, 36,677 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 17,020 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,071 bales; sales, none.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	77½
November	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	75¾
December	78⅝ 79 @..	77⅝@..		79
May	81¾ 81⅞@..	80¾@..		81¾

CORN.

October	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	31½
November	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	31⅞
December	32¾ 32⅝@..	32 @..		32½
May	35 35 @..	34½@..		35

OATS.

October	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	23¼
December	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	23¾
May	25¾ 25⅞@..	25½@..		25¼

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct.	70¾@70⅞	71¼@..	70⅜@..	71⅛@..
Dec.	71⅛@71⅞	72¼@..	71⅛@..	72⅛@..
May	75¾@76⅛	76¾@..	75⅝@..	76¾@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct.	24

casses selling at 7c; dressed lambs steady at 7@9c, with very few sales exceeding 8½c.

HOGS—Receipts were 17 cars, or 2,826 head, including 184 head for sale. Feeling steady and sellers quoted good heavy to light hogs at $3.70@$4.15. Pigs at $4.20@$4.30; country-dressed were in fair demand at 4@6½c per lb for the whole range.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 2,364 head; total for week thus far, 19,806 head; for the same time last week, 11,000 head; consigned through, 2,194 head; to New-York, 2,112 head; on sale, 160 head. Market opened dull; closed steady. Stock steers, $2.75@$3; stock bulls, $2.25@$2.35; fair fat cows, $2.60@$2.75; common to good veals, $4@$5.75; choice, $6@$6.25. Late sales—Dehorned Kansas fed steers, $3.70@$3.85; Kansas-Texas steers, $3.40; light native steers, $3.50@$3.90. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 12,900 head; total for week thus far, 50,600 head; for the same time last week, 54,880 head; consigned through, 2,260 head; to New-York, 7,040 head; on sale, 10,400 head. Market opened lower; closed full early, with several decks of light hogs and pigs unsold. Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; mixed packers, $3.55@$3.60; medium heavy weights, $3.55@$3.65; pigs, $3.40@$3.50; roughs, $3@$3.10; stags, $2.25@$2.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 3,000 head; total for week thus far, 38,010 head; for th same time last week, 27,900 head; consigned through, 1,000 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 5,000 head. Market opened active and stronger; closed dull, with some native and six loads of Canada lambs unsold. Good to extra native lambs, $4.2@$4.35; common to fair, $3.85@$4.15; culls, $3.25@$3.75; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.75@$3.15; fair to good, $2@$2.60; yearlings and wethers, $3.25@$3.35. Late sales—Poor, bulky to good Canada lambs, $4@$4.30; extra, $4.35@$4.40.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Steady; extra, $4.50@$4.60; prime, $4.40@$4.50; good, $4.15@$4.35; tidy, $3.85@$4; fair, $3.50@$3.80; common, $2.50@$3.20; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3.25; heifers, $2.75@$3.75; fresh cows and springers, $15@$45. Hogs—Market 5@10c lower on all grades; prime medium, $3.60@$3.65; heavy Yorkers, $3.55@$3.60; light Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55; pigs, $2.50@$3.40; heavy hogs, $3.25@$3.50; good roughs, $2.90@$3.25. Sheep—Market slow; prime, $3.50@$3.60; good, $3.25@$3.40; fair, mixed, $2.50@$3; common, $1.50@$2; culls, 50c@$1; choice lambs, $4.50@$4.75; fair to good lambs, $2.75@$3.75; veal calves, $4.50@$6.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head. Market steady. Common to extra steers, $3.40@$5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.35; calves, $2.50@$6; Texans, $2.50@$3.10; Western rangers, $2.1@$3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head. Market firm. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.15@$3.45; common to choice mixed, $3.05@$3.47½; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.45; light, $3.05@$3.50; pigs, $2.25@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head. Market steady. Inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.25; lambs, $2.75@$4.75.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head. Market opened easy, closed firm. Light and pigs, $3.15@$3.30; medium, $3.10@$3.25; heavy, $3.05@$3.15. Cattle—Receipts, 8,700 head. Market dull. Native steers, best, $4.10@$4.55; fair to good, $3.10@$4.10; cows and heifers, $2.55; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.65; Texans and Western fed steers, $2.30@$3.75; calves, $3@$9. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,999 head. Market active and steady. Native steers, $2.60@$2.65; native cows, $2@$2.55; Texas steers, $2.65@$2.85. Hogs—Receipts, 14,063 head. Market 10c lower. Light, $3.10@$3.30; mixed, $2.30@$3.25; heavy, $3@$3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,455 head. Market steady. Lambs, $3@$3.25.

POLICE BOARD AFFAIRS.

Capt. Devery's Case to be Passed upon at Once.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday charges against William E. Habner, a Republican Inspector, Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, were discussed. Habner is under indictment for an assault that he is charged with having committed election day, 1894. He furnished $500 bail and has not been tried. The Commissioners decided to give him a chance to have the indictment dismissed.

Patrolman James Harris of the Delancy Street Station was dismissed from the force for perjury.

Patrolman John Rooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, accused of clubbing and causing the death of Dennis Thompson of 231 West Thirty-first Street early in September, was restored to duty, as no evidence was found to warrant the charge.

Commissioner Parker inquired what Mr. Moss was doing about Capt. Devery's case. The fact came out that Mr. Moss was to receive $1,000 as special counsel to the board.

A resolution was adopted that the case of Capt. Devery be referred to the Committees on Rules and Discipline, who should confer with Mr. Moss and report to the board whether there were any grounds to prefer charges against Capt. Devery.

LIQUOR DEALERS MEET.

Form a National Association for the Benefit of the Trade.

The wholesale liquor dealers of the country have organized a National association. The Executive Committee of the association has been in session during the early part of this week at the association's headquarters, 252 West Broadway.

The organization was perfected at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 31, though the permanent headquarters are in this city. E. L. Snyder of this city is President, Leopold Einstein of Cleveland Vice President, William E. Broderick of Baltimore Second Vice President, A. C. Sellner of St. Louis Treasurer and William G. Ross of New-York Secretary.

The Kentucky Distillers' Association is represented on the Executive Committee, which consists of A. M. Hellman, St. Louis; Martin R. Cook, New-York; T. E. McNamara, Cincinnati; August Graf, St. Louis; J. Holmes, Cleveland, and E. L. Snyder.

Mr. Snyder stated that the main object of the association was to protect the wholesale dealers against oppressive, arbitrary, or unjust revenue, and tariff laws, to secure legislation for protecting trade marks, and particularly to try to secure the right to export liquor from this country into other countries where it is now prohibited.

BOYS RIFLED A SHOWCASE.

During Act of a Gang of Young Thieves in Jersey City.

A showcase in front of the stationery store of Ewald Brothers, at 156 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was broken open yesterday by a gang of boys, who stole four razors, a dog collar, and a pocketbook. An attempt was also made to rifle a showcase in front of Robert McFarland's stationery store at 108 Newark Avenue, but the thieves were interrupted.

The police arrested James McGowan, alias "Socks," fourteen years old, of 376 Henderson Street; Thomas Coburn, alias "Monk," fifteen years old, of 356 Henderson Street, and John Nicholson, alias "Jacky Woods," thirteen years old, of 136 First Street.

Antonio Tucciarella, a barber of 418 Grove Street, told the police he had bought a razor from four boys. It proved to be one of those stolen from Ewald's. He said the prisoners were in the party.

The boys were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. They denied their guilt, though a clerk at Ewald's identified them.

Protest Against Vehslage Falls.

The Police Board yesterday decided against the protest of Republicans against the nomination of John H. Vehslage for Congress in the Seventh District. It was argued that at the convention which nominated Vehslage only a small number of delegates was present. The forty-six delegates from Richmond County, he said, were absent and that they had been notified that the convention would be held Oct. 5 instead of Oct. 8. He said there was no roll call and that it was not regularly convened.

It was claimed for Vehslage that the Police Board had no jurisdiction as certificates of nomination in a Congressional district comprising more than one county must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Commissioners decided this legal point well taken.

Joked of a Coffin, Then Died.

Adolph Schryer, who had a store at 379 Second Avenue, visited Undertaker Delaney's establishment next door Thursday and jokingly remarked that it would be a good idea to have his measure taken for a coffin.

Schryer left the undertaker's place for a walk, and dropped dead in front of 228 East Twenty-second Street. He was about forty-eight years old and married. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon found that death was due to heart disease.

NEW TRANSPORTATION CLUB.

House Warming at Its Quarters in Hotel Manhattan.

The Transportation Club, which includes among its members Chauncey M. Depew, George J. Gould, H. Walter Webb, John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, and ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, held its house warming yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7.

The club has quarters on the thirteenth floor of the new Hotel Manhattan, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. The rooms were crowded during the reception hours with railroad men from all over the country.

In the absence of Mr. Depew, who is in the West making campaign speeches, Edward V. W. Rossiter, First Vice President of the club, made an address. Several ladies were among the guests.

The club has but recently been organized, and already has a membership of 350. The entrance to the rooms is through a foyer, in one corner of which is the office. Then comes the café and billiard room, furnished in old oak and leather.

The committee room is in red, the smoking room in green, the library in golden brown, the club dining room in Colonial yellow, and the ladies' dining room in white. Beyond is the wineroom and kitchen, the club baths, and the card room.

The decorations are a model of good taste, and the House Committee, which had charge of this work, was warmly congratulated. This committee is composed of John Carstensen, H. Walter Webb, Percy R. Todd, Ira A. Place, and Edgar Van Etten.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor. jy25-1aw6mS

BABBITT, REBECCA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lilla Babcott Hyde, Benjamin T. Hyde, Elizabeth Alvira Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, Jr., Ida Josephine Hyde, Mabel L. Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, as general guardian of Ida J. Hyde and Mabel L. Hyde, infants; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, under the will of REBECCA BABBITT, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Rebecca Babbitt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts and proceedings of Edward P. Gibbon and Edward R. Barton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner. s5-1aw6wS&o17

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-1aw6mS

ROBIDOUX, SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX, late of the City of New-York, County of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clarence E. Mundy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of September, 1896. STEPHEN N. HAVILAND, Administrator. s10-1aw6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City. jy25-1aw0mS

KIENE, MARGARETTA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Ort, send greeting:

Whereas, The last Will and Testament of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARGARETTA KIENE, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN T. FENLON, Attorney for Petitioner, 261 Broadway, New-York. o10-1aw0wS

McGUINNESS, OWEN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick McGuinness, Mary McGuinness, Rosa McGuinness, and Bridget Duffy, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration upon the estate of OWEN McGUINNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to Kate McEvoy of said city, a sister of the said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner. s5-1aw6wS&o17

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-1aw6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 31 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES H. BERKEMEIER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 31 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-1aw6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-1aw6mSat

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of their attorneys, Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City. o10-1aw6mS

SCOTT, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the office of Porter & Kilvert, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1897 next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fifth day of September, 1896. THOMAS J. BRIGGS and WARREN C. BRIGGS, Executors. PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. s26-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against THE MACOMB'S DAM ROAD P. SHIELDS, Harriette S. D. Somlyn, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated September 4, 1804, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the ninth day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, (also called Aqueduct Avenue and formerly known as Ridge Street,) distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly from the point of intersection of said line with the northerly line of Saint James Street, (formerly called Pipe Street or Croton Avenue;) thence running northerly along the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches; thence easterly, at right angles with the said Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-six feet to a line that the Croton Aqueduct; thence southerly, along the line of the Croton Aqueduct, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches to land now or formerly of Elmer A. Allen; and thence westerly along the said land of Allen, and at right angles or nearly so with Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches to the easterly line thereof, at the point or place of beginning. Containing two acres of land. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Bridget P. Shields in and to the land in the said Macomb's Dam Road opposite the said property to the middle line of said road.—Dated September 15, 1896. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Friday, October 23rd, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 9, 1896. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee. o10-2aw2wS&W&o23

Election Notices

Published by Authority of the Police Department.

Election Districts, All Polling Places, &c.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Department of the City of New-York, No. 300 Mulberry St.,

Bureau of Elections, New-York, Oct. 8, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Board of Police, the division of the several Assembly Districts in the City and County of New-York into Election Districts and the boundaries of said Election Districts are hereby fixed by said Board as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector Street, Broadway, Whitehall Street, Hudson or North River, Battery Place, Greenwich Street, and Governors, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris Street, Greenwich Street, Battery Place, and Washington Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris Street, Washington Street, Battery Place, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector Street, Greenwich Street, Morris Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Albany Street, Washington Street, Carlisle Street, Greenwich Street, Rector Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Liberty Street, Greenwich Street, Carlisle Street, Washington Street, Albany Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dey Street, Broadway, Rector Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Street, William Street, Wall Street, and Broadway.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vesey Street, Greenwich Street, Liberty Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Place, Broadway, Dey Street, Greenwich Street, Vesey Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Reade Street, Broadway, Park Place, and Hudson or North River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Broadway, Reade Street, Hudson Street, North Moore Street, and West Broadway.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Franklin Street, Hudson Street, Reade Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Beach Street, Hudson Street, Franklin Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Laight Street, Hudson Street, Beach Street, Hudson or North River, Hubert Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Laight Street, Varick Street, North Moore Street, and Hudson Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, West Broadway, North Moore Street, and Varick Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vestry Street, Varick Street, Laight Street, Greenwich Street, Hubert Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Greenwich Street, Watts Street, Washington Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Hudson Street, Vestry Street, Washington Street, Watts Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Watts Street, Varick Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Varick Street, Watts Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Varick Street, Broome Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Sullivan Street, Grand Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Thompson Street, Canal Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, West Broadway, Grand Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Broadway, Canal Street, Thompson Street, Grand Street, and West Broadway.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Broadway, Canal Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bayard Street, Mott Street, Park Street, Mulberry Street, Worth Street, and Baxter Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pell Street, Doyers Street, Chatham Square, Worth Street, Mulberry Street, Park Street, and Mott Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bayard Street, Mott Street, Park Street, Mulberry Street, Worth Street, and Baxter Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Bowery, Doyers Street, Pell Street, Mott Street, Bayard Street, and Elizabeth Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Elizabeth Street, Bayard Street, and Mulberry Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Mulberry Street, Bayard Street, and Baxter Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within White Street, Baxter Street, Worth Street, and Centre Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Baxter Street, White Street, Centre Street, Worth Street, and Broadway.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Spring Street, Sullivan Street, Broome Street, and Varick Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Clark Street, Dominick Street, and Hudson Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Hudson Street, Canal Street, and Renwick Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Renwick Street, Canal Street, Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Greenwich Street, Spring Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Hudson Street, Spring Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Varick Street, Hudson Street, and the north and south sides of Van Dam Street, and from Varick to Hudson Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Dam Street, Macdougal Street, Spring Street, and the east and west sides of Varick Street, from Spring to Van Dam Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Macdougal Street, Van Dam Street, and Varick Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Sullivan, Spring, and Macdougal Streets.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Thompson Street, Spring Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Broadway, Spring Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, Macdougal Street, and the north side of King Street, from Congress to Macdougal Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Macdougal Street, Charlton Street, and Varick Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, King Street, Varick Street, and the east and west sides of Congress Street, from King to West Houston Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Varick Street, Charlton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Hudson Street, Charlton Street, Greenwich Street, King Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clarkson Street, Hudson Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clarkson Street, Varick Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, Bedford Street, West Houston Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, Bleecker Street, Hancock Street, or Cottage Place, West Houston Street, and Bedford Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker Street, Thompson Street, West Houston Street, and Hancock Street, or Cottage Place.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker Street, Broadway, West Houston Street, and Thompson Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, Broadway, Bleecker Street, and West Broadway.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, West Broadway, Bleecker Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, Sullivan Street, Bleecker Street, Macdougal Street, Minetta Lane, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Minetta Lane, Macdougal Street, Bleecker Street, and Carmine Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, Clarkson Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Hudson Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Bedford Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Bleecker Street, Morton Street, and Bedford Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grove Street, Bleecker Street, Barrow Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Bedford Street, Morton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Hudson Street, Morton Street, and Hudson or North River.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, Monroe Street, Market Street, and Hamilton Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of Hamilton Street, from Catharine Street to Market Slip, and the west side of Market Street, from Hamilton Street to Cherry Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of Cherry Street, from Catharine Street to Market Street, and the east side of Catharine Street, from Hamilton Street to Cherry Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pike Slip, East River, Catharine Slip, Cherry Street, Market Slip, and Water Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pike Street, Water Street, and Market Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Pike Street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street, and the north side of Monroe Street, from Pike Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Madison Street, from Market Street to Pike Street, and the west side of Market street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pike Street, Madison Street, Market Street, and Henry Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pike Street, Henry Street, Market Street, and East Broadway.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Pike Street, East Broadway, and Market Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Rutgers Street, East Broadway, and Pike Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Rutgers Street, East Broadway, and Pike Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Rutgers Street, Madison Street, and Pike Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Madison Street, from Rutgers to Pike Street, and the east side of Pike Street, from Madison to Monroe Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Rutgers Street, from Madison to Monroe Street, and the north side of Monroe Street, from Rutgers to Pike Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Rutgers Street, Rutgers Slip, Water Street, Pike Slip, and Pike Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Jefferson Street, East River, Pike Slip, Water Street, Rutgers Slip, and Rutgers Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Jefferson Street, Monroe Street, and Rutgers Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Jefferson Street, Madison Street, and Rutgers Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Jefferson Street, Henry Street, and Rutgers Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Clinton Street, Henry Street, and Jefferson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Clinton Street, Madison Street, and Jefferson Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Clinton Street, Monroe Street, and Jefferson Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Clinton Street, East River, and Jefferson Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Montgomery Street, East River, and Clinton Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Montgomery Street, Monroe Street, and Clinton Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Montgomery Street, Madison Street, and Clinton Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Gouverneur Street, Henry Street, and Clinton Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Grand Street, East Broadway, and Clinton Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Scammel Street, Madison Street, Montgomery Street, Henry Street, and Gouverneur Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Scammel Street, Monroe Street, and Montgomery Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Scammel Street, Cherry Street, and Montgomery Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cherry Street, Scammel Street,

ELECTION NOTICES.

West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Hudson or North River.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Forsyth Street, Division Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Eldridge Street, Canal Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Eldridge Street, Hester Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Orchard Street, Hester Street, Allen Street, Canal Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Allen Street, Division Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Orchard Street, Division Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Norfolk Street, Hester Street, and Orchard Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Norfolk Street, Grand Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Orchard Street, Grand Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Eldridge Street, Grand Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Forsyth Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Allen Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Orchard Street, Broome Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Ludlow Street, Delancey Street, and Allen Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Allen Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Rivington Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Orchard Street, Rivington Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Ludlow Street, Rivington Street, and Orchard Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, Stanton Street, and Orchard Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Rivington Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Orchard Street, Rivington Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Ludlow Street, Stanton Street, and Orchard Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, north side of Stanton Street, and the east and west sides of Orchard Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of Houston Street, from Eldridge Street to Orchard Street, the north side of Stanton Street, from Eldridge Street to Allen Street, Eldridge Street, and the east and west sides of Allen Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Twenty-ninth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, and the east side of Seventh Avenue, from West Thirtieth Street to West Thirty-first Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-first Street, and West Thirtieth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-second Street, and West Thirty-first Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and West Thirty-second Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-fourth Street, and West Thirty-third Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-fifth Street, and West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and West Thirty-fifth Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-seventh Street, and West Thirty-sixth Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and West Thirty-seventh Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-ninth Street, and West Thirty-eighth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Fortieth Street, and West Thirty-ninth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-first Street, and Fortieth Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and West Forty-first Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-third Street, and West Forty-second Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and West Forty-third Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-fifth Street, and West Forty-fourth Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and West Forty-fifth Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-seventh Street, and West Forty-sixth Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and West Forty-seventh Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Forty-ninth Street, and West Forty-eighth Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Fiftieth Street, and West Forty-ninth Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-first Street, and Fiftieth Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-second Street, and West Fifty-first Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-third Street, and West Fifty-second Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-fourth Street, and West Fifty-third Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-fifth Street, and West Fifty-fourth Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-sixth Street, and West Fifty-fifth Street.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and West Fifty-sixth Street.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-eighth Street, and West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Fifty-ninth Street, and West Fifty-eighth Street.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Sixtieth Street, and West Fifty-ninth Street.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-first Street, and Sixtieth Street.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-second Street, and West Sixty-first Street.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-third Street, and West Sixty-second Street.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-fourth Street, and West Sixty-third Street.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-fifth Street, and West Sixty-fourth Street.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-sixth Street, and West Sixty-fifth Street.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-seventh Street, and West Sixty-sixth Street.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-eighth Street, and West Sixty-seventh Street.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Sixty-ninth Street, and West Sixty-eighth Street.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Seventieth Street, and West Sixty-ninth Street.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-first Street, and Seventieth Street.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-second Street, and West Seventy-first Street.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-third Street, and West Seventy-second Street.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-fourth Street, and West Seventy-third Street.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-fifth Street, and West Seventy-fourth Street.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-sixth Street, and West Seventy-fifth Street.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-seventh Street, and West Seventy-sixth Street.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-eighth Street, and West Seventy-seventh Street.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Seventy-ninth Street, and West Seventy-eighth Street.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Eightieth Street, and West Seventy-ninth Street.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, and Eightieth Street.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-second Street, and West Eighty-first Street.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-third Street, and West Eighty-second Street.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-fourth Street, and West Eighty-third Street.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-fifth Street, and West Eighty-fourth Street.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, and West Eighty-fifth Street.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-seventh Street, and West Eighty-sixth Street.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-eighth Street, and West Eighty-seventh Street.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-ninth Street, and West Eighty-eighth Street.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Ninetieth Street, and West Eighty-ninth Street.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-first Street, and Ninetieth Street.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-second Street, and West Ninety-first Street.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-third Street, and West Ninety-second Street.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-fourth Street, and West Ninety-third Street.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-fifth Street, and West Ninety-fourth Street.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-sixth Street, and West Ninety-fifth Street.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-seventh Street, and West Ninety-sixth Street.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-eighth Street, and West Ninety-seventh Street.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West Ninety-ninth Street, and West Ninety-eighth Street.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundredth Street, and West Ninety-ninth Street.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and One Hundredth Street.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Second Street, and West One Hundred and First Street.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Third Street, and West One Hundred and Second Street.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Third Street.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and West One Hundred and Seventh Street.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and West One Hundred and Eighth Street.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street, and West One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and West One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, and West One Hundred and Ninety-first Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, and West One Hundred and Ninety-second Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, and West One Hundred and Ninety-third Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, West One H

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from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, west side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, north and south sides to East Sixteenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, and east side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to Second Avenue, west side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, east and west sides of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street, west side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street, north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and east side of Second Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street, north side of East Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east and west sides of Avenue A, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, east River, north side of East Seventeenth Street, from Avenue A to First Avenue, and west side of Avenue A, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, East River, East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Avenue A, from East Nineteenth Street to East Twentieth Street, north side of East Nineteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, First Avenue, East Eighteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twentieth Street, Second Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side East Twenty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twentieth Street, from East River to Avenue A, north and south sides of East Twentieth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and east side of First Avenue, from East Nineteenth Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-first Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-second Street to East Twenty-third Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-third Street to East Twenty-fourth Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-fourth Street to East Twenty-fifth Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-fifth Street to East Twenty-sixth Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-sixth Street to East Twenty-seventh Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-seventh Street to East Twenty-eighth Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-eighth Street to East Twenty-ninth Street.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Twenty-ninth Street to East Thirtieth Street.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirtieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Twenty-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirtieth Street to East Thirty-first Street.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirtieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-first Street to East Thirty-second Street.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-second Street to East Thirty-third Street.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-third Street to East Thirty-fourth Street.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-fourth Street to East Thirty-fifth Street.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-fifth Street to East Thirty-sixth Street.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-sixth Street to East Thirty-seventh Street.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-seventh Street to East Thirty-eighth Street.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-eighth Street to East Thirty-ninth Street.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Thirty-ninth Street to East Fortieth Street.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fortieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Thirty-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fortieth Street to East Forty-first Street.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fortieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-first Street to East Forty-second Street.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-second Street to East Forty-third Street.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-third Street to East Forty-fourth Street.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-fourth Street to East Forty-fifth Street.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-fifth Street to East Forty-sixth Street.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-sixth Street to East Forty-seventh Street.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-seventh Street to East Forty-eighth Street.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-eighth Street to East Forty-ninth Street.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Forty-ninth Street to East Fiftieth Street.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fiftieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Forty-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fiftieth Street to East Fifty-first Street.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fiftieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-first Street to East Fifty-second Street.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-second Street to East Fifty-third Street.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-third Street to East Fifty-fourth Street.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-fourth Street to East Fifty-fifth Street.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-fifth Street to East Fifty-sixth Street.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-sixth Street to East Fifty-seventh Street.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-seventh Street to East Fifty-eighth Street.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-eighth Street to East Fifty-ninth Street.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Fifty-ninth Street to East Sixtieth Street.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Fifty-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixtieth Street to East Sixty-first Street.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixtieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-first Street to East Sixty-second Street.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-second Street to East Sixty-third Street.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-third Street to East Sixty-fourth Street.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-fourth Street to East Sixty-fifth Street.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-fifth Street to East Sixty-sixth Street.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-sixth Street to East Sixty-seventh Street.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-seventh Street to East Sixty-eighth Street.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-eighth Street to East Sixty-ninth Street.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Sixty-ninth Street to East Seventieth Street.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Sixty-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventieth Street to East Seventy-first Street.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-first Street to East Seventy-second Street.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-second Street to East Seventy-third Street.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-third Street to East Seventy-fourth Street.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-fourth Street to East Seventy-fifth Street.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-fifth Street to East Seventy-sixth Street.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-sixth Street to East Seventy-seventh Street.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-seventh Street to East Seventy-eighth Street.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-eighth Street to East Seventy-ninth Street.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Seventy-ninth Street to East Eightieth Street.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Seventy-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eightieth Street to East Eighty-first Street.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eightieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-first Street to East Eighty-second Street.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-second Street to East Eighty-third Street.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-third Street to East Eighty-fourth Street.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-fourth Street to East Eighty-fifth Street.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-fifth Street to East Eighty-sixth Street.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-sixth Street to East Eighty-seventh Street.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-seventh Street to East Eighty-eighth Street.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-eighth Street to East Eighty-ninth Street.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Eighty-ninth Street to East Ninetieth Street.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Eighty-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninetieth Street to East Ninety-first Street.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninetieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-first Street to East Ninety-second Street.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-second Street to East Ninety-third Street.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-third Street to East Ninety-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-fourth Street to East Ninety-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-fifth Street to East Ninety-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-sixth Street to East Ninety-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-seventh Street to East Ninety-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-eighth Street to East Ninety-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East Ninety-ninth Street to East One Hundredth Street.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East Ninety-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundredth Street to East One Hundred and First Street.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundredth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and First Street to East One Hundred and Second Street.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and First Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Second Street to East One Hundred and Third Street.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Third Street to East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fourth Street to East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fifth Street to East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixth Street to East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventh Street to East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighth Street to East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninth Street to East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Tenth Street to East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Tenth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eleventh Street to East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twelfth Street to East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twentieth Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to East River, north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, from East River to First Avenue, and east and west sides of

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south sides of West Forty-sixth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, and the east side of Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-sixth Street to West Forty-seventh Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Forty-fifth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; west side of Sixth Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-fifth Street, West Forty-fourth Street, and the east side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-sixth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-third Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifteith Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-first Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, Depew Place, East Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-second Street, Depew Place, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Fiftieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East Fifty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Fifty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East Sixty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East Sixty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Sixty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Sixty-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Seventieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East Eighty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundredth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundredth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and First Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Second Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Third Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eighth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Tenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Tenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all

ELECTION NOTICES.

Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue and Boston Road.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Tinton Avenue, Denman Place, and Trinity Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tintcn Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Tinton Avenue, Home Street, Forest Avenue, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Tinton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying with'n East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Railroad Avenue, Spring Place, Boston Road, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Washington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Melrose Avenue, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, Ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Mohegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Railroad Avenue, Spring Place, Boston Road, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Washington Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Walnut Street, Topping Street, Webster Avenue, ward line, Jerome Avenue, Tremont Avenue, and Morris Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Burnside Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Tremont Avenue, Jerome Avenue, ward line, and Harlem River.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fordham Landing Road, Creston Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Ryer Avenue, Anthony Avenue, Tremont Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Burnside Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Washington Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Anthony Avenue, and Ryer Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Kingsbridge Road, Southern Boulevard, Tremont Avenue, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and Quarry Road.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Kingsbridge Road, Bronx River, Tremont Avenue, and Southern Boulevard.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pelham Avenue, Bronx River, Kingsbridge Road, and Arthur Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pelham Avenue, Arthur Avenue, Quarry Road, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Bathgate Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, and Washington Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pelham Avenue, Washington Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Ryer Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Creston Avenue, Welch Street, and Webster Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Kingsbridge Road, Brookline Street, Marion Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, Webster Avenue, Welch Street, road to Fordham Landing and Harlem River.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Southern Boulevard, Hull Avenue, Suburban Avenue, Webster Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Felham Avenue, Marion Avenue, Rosa Place, Pond Place, and Bainbridge Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Jerome Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Bainbridge Avenue, Pond Place, Rosa Place, Marion Avenue, Brookline Street, Kingsbridge Road, Bailey Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Gun Hill Road, Bronx River, Pelham Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Webster Avenue, Suburban Avenue, Hull Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Jerome Avenue, and Van Cortlandt Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Boston Avenue, Bailey Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Broadway.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Broadway, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Riverdale Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Riverdale Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delafield's Lane, Broadway, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Riverdale Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, line parallel with Van Cortlandt Avenue, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delafield's Lane, Broadway, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Riverdale Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Van Cortlandt Lake, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Broadway, Delafield Lane and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the northern boundary of the City of New-York, Bronx River, Olin Avenue, Gun Hill Road, Van Cortlandt Lake and Tibbit's Brook.

Resolved, That the election districts into which the territory annexed thereto (being a portion of the Twenty-second Senate District) has been divided (as hereinafter described and bounded) be divided, bounded, and numbered as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Farms Road, Greene Avenue, Westchester Turnpike, Barrett's Creek, Long Island Sound, and Bronx River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seabrey Creek, Westchester Creek, Barrett's Creek, and Westchester Turnpike.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Olin Avenue, Mohegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Topping Street, Walnut Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Walnut Street, Topping Street, Webster Avenue, ward line, Jerome Avenue, Tremont Avenue, and Morris Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Burnside Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Tremont Avenue, Jerome Avenue, ward line, and Harlem River.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fordham Landing Road, Creston Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Ryer Avenue, Anthony Avenue, Tremont Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Burnside Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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HAWTHORNE'S TEXTBOOK

The Tempest Raised in the Flushing Teapot and Its Absurdity.

The Board of Education of Flushing has been somewhat in a state of ferment during the last fortnight in consequence of an attack made by Frederick Hebbard of Flushing on the character of Julian Hawthorne's textbook on American literature, (published by D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston and New-York,) which is used in the Flushing schools. Mr. Hebbard, who is understood to have been in sympathy politically with the abolitionists, contends that the book is sectional, and as regards the abolitionists, grossly prejudiced and unfair. At present the fate of the book seems to await the action of the Board of Education at its meeting to be held late in October, but meanwhile extended articles have been widely printed for the purpose of showing the grounds for the attack precipitated by Mr. Hebbard.

That this attack has overreached itself will be conclusive to most impartial readers of the book. Mr. Hawthorne obviously does not approve of the abolitionists when he finds that literary art was employed to further their cause, because he knows that for art to serve any political purpose means that its products must consent to die when that purpose has been accomplished. Thus they share the fate of nearly all art work of the kind called occasional. Mr. Hawthorne's critics would be fairer; they would inspire greater confidence in their fitness to perform their self-imposed task, were they to show some faint sign of understanding the spirit in which Mr. Hawthorne wrote his book. Whittier and Wendell Phillips are not the only writers from whom he withholds some part of his laudation. If he does not find the perfect man and the perfect writer in either of them, he no more finds perfection in Lowell, in Holmes, in Emerson, or in Franklin.

Mr. Hawthorne aimed to write of literary men in an independent critical spirit. He was writing for the instruction of the young, and he conceived his duty to be to set forth true estimates—not alone the good qualities, but the commonplace ones as well. His purpose, therefore, was truth telling. No honest and dispassionate critic doubts that Whittier's poems on slavery are destined to perish long before "Snow Bound" perishes, or that Phillips was extremely fond of talking, or that Garrison went so far with his zeal for abolition as to be at times absurd and even unpatriotic, any more than he doubts that Poe's character was far inferior to his literary performance, or that Holmes loved approbation and wrote verses destined to short life.

In these circumstances we have thought it well to print herewith numerous paragraphs from Mr. Hawthorne's book, and they will bear reading for their own sake apart from this controversy. We know not when has been written so fresh, informing, inspiring, and valuable a book on the subject, and we have seen dozens of such books.

"Great though Franklin was, he cannot be classed among the very highest order of minds. He was destitute of the poetic genius, with all that this deficiency implies. To Goethe, poetry was everything; it was nothing to Franklin. Wanting that, he lacked the instinct of reverence; he was unspiritual; he was insensible to the sublime; grace and taste were not in him. Irreligious he was not, though he was as far from possible from sounding the depths of religious experience so familiar to his contemporary, Jonathan Edwards. In his inventiveness, thrift, common sense, and practicality he started out as the primal Yankee. He was great in more ways—more many-sided in his greatness than any other American before or since his time. His character is still the prototype of our most solid virtues. Few men in their lifetime have been so honored as he.

"Always proud and vain, Poe was never independent; and though acutely sensitive to personal slights and attacks, he did not blush to rest under the obligations of charity. Secretive he was, but not reticent; at little urging he would lay bare his woes, and magnify them into cataclysms. Himself destitute of the faculty of sympathy, he was boundless in his demands on the sympathy of others. In a word, Poe never grew to the stature and fibre of a man; he was never able to unite himself frankly and cordially with his fellow-creatures; there was always Poe on one side, and everybody else on the other. Because he felt himself isolated, he fancied himself superior; what was really a defect, he interpreted as a transcendent virtue.

"In truth, Poe was the victim of the disproportion between his nature and his intellect—between his character and his genius. There is real spiritual tragedy in this situation, and Poe, though he felt its sting, could neither save himself nor fathom the secret of his malady.

"But hostile though Poe's imagination was to his personal ease and relations—though it took all substance out of his life, and transformed him into an alien phantom—it was another thing in its relation to his literary product. When he was at his writing desk he was in his proper place and sphere. It was as natural, and, indeed, as inevitable, for him to construct stories as to think.

"Poe could not be a humorist, because of his lack of human sympathies, and for the same reason he could not paint character. There are no live people in his tales; they are the mechanical hinges on which the events turn. And, despite the vivid interest of Poe's productions, their strangeness, their impressiveness, he never succeeds in imparting the slightest color to them; they are exquisitely ingenious studies in black and white, and that is all. They do not touch the heart, for they do not come from it, nor are they aimed at it. Their workmanship is in many respects as nearly perfect as it can be made.

"All this, and more, may be said in criticism of Poe; but after all he is an irresistibly entertaining writer. He may be read with pleasure again and again; at his best he is inimitable. It is needless to insist upon his originality; he is original whether he will or no, for the history of literature does not show another mind like his. In point of view, in aim, in method, he is involuntarily unique. The elfin charm, the exquisite fascination, the eerie beauty of much of Poe's verse is nevertheless incontestable. At times it rises above the reach of analysis; there is witchcraft in it, or, it may be, something purer and nobler than witchcraft. There was no basis of certainty in Poe; his roots did not go down into the eternal verities. He pleases a certain mood or attitude of the mind, but in our deeper moments we do not go to him. He is, in himself, a psychological study of profound interest and permanent significance; but his writings are like gems of the earth—as sparkling and splendid, but as hard and as unnourishing.

"Had Poe possessed a small, bright intellect, proportioned to his nature, he would have been a happy and successful man, but unknown. Had he possessed a nature commensurate with his intellect, he would have been one of the greatest of the human race. Being what he was, his career was a conflict and a suicide; yet he achieved things than can never be forgotten, and his genius has had neither precedent nor successor."

"Garrison was a characteristic product of New-England, in respect of indomitable energy, courage, and persistence; but he differed from the early Puritans in the radicalism and eccentricity of many of his views. In common with others of his time, he had developed the doctrines of human freedom contained in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, until he found himself in an attitude of criticism toward all forms of government; and his religious convictions were also peculiar. Nothing less than absolute and uncompromising right would satisfy him; no gradual or partial measures looking to emancipation were to be tolerated. Country, patriotism, National power, were as nothing in his eyes, if they obstructed the discharge of a moral duty. He wrote much, and in grim earnest, not only in the several periodicals that he edited, but in private letters to correspondents, and the burden of his utterances were ever the same—abolish slavery, and abolish it at once!"

"Webster rebuked the hare-brained and premature zeal of the abolitionists; and the picture he drew of the consequences to the South of secession was of such convincing force as to delay for a decade their resort to that alternative. But the virtue of impartiality is to partisans the least forgivable of crimes; and when Webster sat down [after his 7th of March speech] though he had earned the gratitude of posterity, he had alienated half his friends, and inflamed his enemies beyond limit. He died two years later, too soon by far to see the tide of opinion change; but he had done his duty in the face of gigantic difficulties and temptations, and this reflection made his deathbed serene."

"Not the less is 'Thanatopsis' a great poem; so great as to be an event and a landmark in literature. It brings man and his Creator close together, after the long and dreary interval of their seeming antagonism, with the universe of nature as a middle term between them. It lifts the individual, in spirit, to the dimensions of mankind, and shows the vital union between our surroundings and ourselves.

"But the whole of life, and the whole of true poetry, is not grandeur. As we read Bryant, there grows on us a perception of something missing; it is the human touch. His genius has no flexibility; it deals with the immensities and the eternities, but not with the limitations, the pathos, the humor of mortal creatures. There is nothing in him of Shakespeare's catholicity; he beholds but one vision, and chants but one song. His imagination has dissolved the barriers between matter and spirit, but it cannot perform the humbler yet not less gracious miracle of following the touching career of spirit yet incarnate, and typifying in homely examples the comedy and tragedy of experience.

"In all the relations of his life, from its beginning to its venerable close, Bryant proved himself worthy of the respect, esteem, and honor that attended him. We may even say that he was loved, but it was with the kind of love that one bestows upon a noble sentiment. His morality and integrity were without blemish; he faithfully fulfilled the duties incumbent on him; he gained renown in political journalism; he married, and enjoyed a serene domestic happiness; but there was ice in his veins."

"At heart Longfellow was of the people—of that great average class that constitutes, substantially, the population of the world. In other words, he had the power of saying, in lucid, pure, and melodious phrase, what everybody felt, but could not so successfully say. Longfellow's success shows that few writers have had his peculiar association of qualities. Martin F. Tupper addressed as large an audience; but his fatuous, complacent sermonizing caught the proletariat only, and caught them on the lower levels of their intelligence; while Longfellow—eloquent, sincere, manly, and inspiriting—pleases the aristocracy as well as the plebeians of the mind. In short, Tupper was a doggerel-monger; Longfellow a poet. In the character of the man himself could be found all that made his poetry delightful; and his face was the mirror of his harmonious and lovely mind.

"Comparatively small in amount though Emerson's literary work was, its quality had made him famous all over the world: the little house in Concord where he dwelt with his second wife and family was the goal of pilgrims from all civilized nations. He was loved and reverenced as few men have been, his reputation shed lustre upon his country, and the stimulus he imparted to pure living and high thinking was extraordinary.

"His disciples found so much in him that they could not understand why they failed to find more; while Emerson, on his side, was at a loss to guess what more they could want. There was no common ground between the parties; they played at cross-purposes. A man whose books had so many vivid insights into life must, they fancied, be deeply versed in spiritual struggles; but to their interrogatories he could make no answer. He was always ready to hear what they had to say, being to the full as inquisitive as they; but as to solving their perplexities by arguments, or by reference to facts of experience, it was quite beyond him. He had not so much as crossed the boundaries of regions in which they supposed him habitually to reside.

"Emerson's works are like a soap bubble; they mirror and enhance all beauty, and delight and educate the aesthetic sense; but they can be applied to no concretely useful purpose. At the contact of mortal fingers they vanish. His writings have therefore always been more applauded by young than by old persons. The former, looking forward to life, are apt to believe all things possible; the latter, knowing life, know the limitations of personal effort.

"But Emerson the poet is Emerson the philosopher transfigured. Here his strength is at its maximum, and his weakness seldom appears. The reading of some of his poems produces a sensation almost painful—the sensation of exquisite spiritual pleasure carried to the furthest point. Such poems must be read in high moods only, and a little at a time: there is a holy brightness and beauty in them. Both in subject and in style they stand apart.

"Upon the whole, Emerson stands as one of the few great original forces in literature. Some of his reputation doubtless results from the fact that comparatively few have understood him; for there is a large class of persons who like to claim credit for seeing through millstones. But his true fame is likely to increase as time passes; as mankind approaches the level on which he stands, his influence will broaden, and be more discriminatingly recognized.

"Margaret Fuller is an eminent example of how acquisitions may be substituted for innate gifts, and even be mistaken for them. For her accomplishments were not a natural and irresistible flowering-out from within, as in Emerson's case, but a deliberate and calculated plastering on from without; the interior being was left much in its original condition. None of her learning penetrated further than the sphere of the memory, and though she used it, with considerable skill, for her own advancement, it could not be made to penetrate beneath the memory of her audience. But she gained their applause and sometimes even their awe, and though she always betrayed a restlessness, not generally associated with serenity and satisfaction of soul, she had won the only kind of success that could be expected.

"Few women in so short a life have done so much as she, and the tragic close of her career invests it with a pathetic dignity.

"Lowell's mind is of masculine fibre, clear in perception and strong in grasp. His nature has a vein of coarseness, which appears occasionally in his writings, but which, ordinarily, only serves to give character and flavor to his culture.

"The threads of Lowell's reading appear in the web of all that he has written; he is only too rich in literary allusions and illustrations; he can see nothing in nature, or in his own mind, that does not remind him of something in a book. Original he is not, but the sum of civilized experience and learning is in his words, and gives them point and impetus.

"His poems, and often his prose, have single lines or passages which are striking and memorable, a fact indicative of talent rather than of inspiration, for the high level is never uniform in anything that he has written. He soars aloft, but drops again, and his average flight is not sublime. His position never has the loneliness or detachment of genius; he is careful not to lose touch with the cultivated human mind; he wishes to appear allied with the results of culture, and not solitary.

"Certainly, his critical writings have a great and enduring value. They are at once subtle and masculine, independent and acute. He writes from a profound knowledge of the best literary product of the world, and from ripe and sane meditation thereupon. His poetical temperament gives vivacity and a creative touch to his conclusions. And so far as love of freedom, catholicity of interests, and sagacious optimism, conveyed in cultivated literary forms, can entitle a writer to renown, that renown belongs to Lowell. During the latter years of his life, in the fullness of his well-earned fame, he was our most distinguished man of letters."

"Holmes's temperament is mercurial, without being either fickle or shallow. The quickness of his mind gives him wit, and his quick sympathies, both pathos and humor. A harmonious organization renders him capable of good poetry, and an agile and independent intellect has distinguished him in science and the criticism of life. His intense love of approbation arises not from vanity, but from his desire to be at one with his fellow-men.

"Some of the effect of Holmes's brilliance is, on the other hand, lost by reason of its frequency; and some of his poorest things are, at a hasty glance, so much like his best, as to give a feeling of uneasiness to the reader. Holmes refreshes commonplaces more often than he creates or discovers, and we are oftener indebted to him for refined amusement than for absolute information. Yet he gives an abundance of both.

"The bitter sectional feelings which prompted a part of Whittier's verse, and the passionate conviction which guided his pen, though they may have helped the cause, injured the artist, and hindered his artistic development. Uneducated, narrow, and prejudiced, his headlong zeal was in harmony with those fiery times, when men wished to act rather than to reflect. To Whittier, the Southern slaveholders were opponents of civilization, and every slave was the embodiment of an outrage done to human nature. His epithets were severe, and his denunciations stern. The epoch having passed, the verse of which it was the occasion must cease to be judged by other than literary standards; and according to these standards, its value is, for the most part, comparatively small.

"But when his true genius is in the ascendant, Whittier is a simple, charming, original poet. There is nothing studied or labored in his productions; he seems to write without effort, from the depths of a tranquil, reverent, beauty-loving spirit. His verse reflects the thoughts, habits, and aspirations of a plain, strong, wholesome race, a race capable of heroism and of moral grandeur. He is characteristically and almost exclusively American in his theme; and he reaches the heart of the people as a poet of higher culture might fail to do. Sincerity, charity, heroism, and the spirit of human brotherhood breathe through his best verse; he strengthens us for our daily trials, and defines and elevates our pleasures."

"Much of Whitman's apparent originality is certainly due to his remarkable ignorance; he knows almost nothing of the thought and history of mankind; and the coarse, primitive quality of his intellect renders him incapable of receiving cultivation. His egotism is at least commensurate with his ignorance; and the world, startled by the magnitude of his pretensions, and perplexed by the turgid and uncouth truculence of his diction, accepted him, for a time—and pending further inquiry—at his own valuation.

"Whitman's nature, physical and gross though it is, is a harmonious one; he has warm feelings and large sympathies; and he is at times moved by a lyrical impulse that indicates the germs of poetic sensibility. But his claim to credit for inventing a new poetic style, and establishing original principles in art, will not bear serious examination."

Du Maurier's Writings.

When a distinguished author dies whose works have been of recent creation there invariably springs up a new demand for his productions. While the sales of "Trilby" have been continuous up to the present date, the death of Mr. du Maurier will create a new inquiry for it. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, state that they are receiving numerous orders for "Peter Ibbetsen," the date of which is 1892. This romance the author always declared he liked the best. In "The Martian," now running as a serial in Harper's Magazine, Du Maurier has in its hero drawn himself, of course idealized. One trait the character possesses is a singular one. He can, when blindfolded, distinguish all the points of the compass. This peculiarity Mr. Du Maurier believed he possessed. Whether a man can make no blunder, when blindfolded, as to what is north or south, opens up a curious study of human possibilities. How does the carrier pigeon never blunder? Had aboriginal man what we call to-day the homing instinct?

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Innumerable are the small publications cropping up in the cities, towns, and hamlets of the West. If not distinguishable for anything in particular, their general get-up is remarkable. If the covers sometimes strain for effects, imitative in miniature of the poster, for the major part the outsides are made in good taste. In the text there is generally found a short article written by some well-known author, and a poem, and the latter quite as readable as that found in more ambitious publications. What always is, however, surprising is the cleverness of the mechanical execution. How lasting will be these publications no one can tell. It may be that the collector of the future will be amazed at their variety. Perhaps where these small things fail is in attempting too much in an illustrative way.

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To cater to the poster collector, The Chicago Echo is mainly devoted. The illustrations of The Echo are exceedingly clever. On the frontispiece of a late number there is a Pierrot of Scotson Clark's which is ever so sprightly, only marred by bad registering. Then, too, it gives good copies of French comic art, as Steinlen's "Stop Thief" from the Figaro. Then there is a copy in lithograph of a subject in the Maccabre manner which is simply harrowing, and the artist, Jank, may be morbid, but he is terribly effective. The most curious thing is something signed by S. H. Sime. On a slippery, ice-coated dock stand huddled together human forms, clad in shrouds supposably, who cannot face a horrid chimera which stands as sentinel at the foot of the dock. Styx has apparently been frozen over, for there is a horizon bounded by glare ice, and on a signpost you read, "No boats running during the frost." The illustration is credited to another source than The Echo. It might be said that straws show how the wind blows, and the poster might indicate what is the drift of public taste. Suffice to say the réclame, as we see it, pasted on the signboards, is sometimes capital, but more often shockingly bad, and conceived in the worst possible taste.

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Admiral Maxse, in an article in The National Review, treats of French newspapers. He repeats something a French friend told him. Recently there was a book of the better sort "which went through twelve editions" without its having been "referred to by a single French paper." At the same time other books belauded by the French journals had remained unsold. Evidently the French reading public placed little confidence in the judgment of their journals. Such a case as that of a good book receiving no comment in New-York journals is impossible.

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Mr. F. Reginald Statham declares that the real Robert Elsmere was James Cranbrook, who was at first a Scotch Congregational minister, with a church in Edinburgh. Cranbrook differed with his Church as to the Providential direction of the universe. Remonstrated with for this by the Elders, he broke from them, and was followed by a large part of his congregation. James Cranbrook then began a series of services in a large public hall in Edinburgh, and his fame spread through Scotland and England, (1866-7.) Prof. Huxley went to Edinburgh to lecture for him, and the subject treated by Huxley was "The Physical Basis of Life." Possibly Mrs. Humphry Ward may have incorporated in her "Robert Elsmere" a reflection of James Cranbrook, but her main character is the concentration of those rays emanating from many freethinkers.

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Some one who knew the historian Edward Augustus Freeman well gives some recollections of him in Temple Bar. In England Freeman was occasionally called "the Bashi-Bazouk of literature," which was an unseemly name, for, though Freeman's hand was too often against everybody else's, no one ever charged him with looting other people's property. For all that, Freeman must have been an unpleasant person and a singularly uncomfortable man to live with. As a child he was brought up by a grandmother, who encouraged his likes and dislikes. In his younger days his shyness was marked. Once he was a guest at a gentleman's house where there were many well-bred people, and was requested to dress for dinner. To show his contempt for fashion Mr. Freeman appeared in the drawing room clad in white. When stretched at length on a sofa and the company came in, Freeman kept his position, and when spoken to never moved, and would only reply "with a grunt or a growl." Outside his own historical domain, the writer says, he was intentionally obtuse, and considered it his duty to ignore everybody else in England, no matter how distinguished he might be. Freeman had an individuality so strongly marked as to be displeasing.

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There are stories rife that the skull of Pope was detached from his body, and Mr. Howitt, in his "Homes and Haunts of the British Poets," first announced this sacrilege in 1847. Pope died May 30, 1744, and his interment took place at the Church of St. Mary's, Twickenham. Many years after it was reported that a sexton was bribed to remove the head of the poet, when, of all places, the skull fell into the hands of a phrenologist. The story was denied long ago, and now convincing proof is advanced that the remains of Pope never have been disturbed.

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No man using a pen has more to do than Andrew Lang, and how on earth he tracks with ink so large a territory is a wonder. That excellent series of volumes on sport, the "Badminton Library," now takes the aesthetic side, for Longmans, Green & Co. have ready the last book of the collection, with the title "The Poetry of Sport." The editor is Mr. Hedley Peek, and Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a chapter on classical allusions to sport.

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Would you have romance, true romance, literature, the talk of "oc" and "oui"? Miss Ida Farnell has made translations of the early poetry of the gay singers, and the book has for title "The Lives of the Troubadours." Mr. David Nutt is the publisher.

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Yet another dictionary. The Messrs. W. & R. Chambers announce as ready an illustrated English Dictionary. It will be issued in serial form. It will include explanations of scientific and unfamiliar words, slang, Scotticisms, and everything else. There will be twenty parts, forty-eight pages each, the pages to be the same in size as those of the Chambers Encyclopedia.

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On this side of the water "The Three Homes," a clever work, though signed F. T. L. Hope, was pretty generally known to have been written by Dean Farrar. The versatile Dean now adopts the book and a new edition is about to be issued by Messrs. Cassell & Co.

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In the new series of the Jewish Library to be published by the Macmillan Company will be included "The Early History of the Jews in America," written by Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington and Prof. Gotthelf of New-York.

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There were two books Gen. Gordon always had by him. During the weary hours he spent at Khartoum he read the Bible and Newman's "Dream of Gerontius." There is a new series of books proposed, other than "The Hundred Best Books," to be classed as "Comforters of the Soul." In case such a collection were wanted, the fundamental book would be "Thomas à Kempis." Would some enterprising publisher print this most consoling of all books in neat style and at a reasonable price?

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A penny magazine, even if the price is 2 cents, is certainly reasonable enough, and a pretty magazinelet, if the word may be so coined, is the one published by the Penny Company of New-York. There are not fewer than twenty-one subjects treated in this tiny opuscule, and there are besides neat photogravures. Among the articles is "A Dramatic Duel," by Mr. W. J. Berry. In your waistcoat pocket this Lilliput can be conveniently stowed.

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"The Sportsman Library" is the general title of a new series of works to be published by Edward Arnold. Sir Herbert Maxwell is to be the editor, and two or more of the series are to be issued yearly.

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Messrs. Harper & Brothers will have ready this coming week Mr. Howells's "Impressions and Experiences"; "A Rebellious Heroine," by John Kendrick Bangs; "Limitations," a novel by E. F. Benson; "Green Fire," by Floria Macleod, and last, but not least, Thomas Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree."

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Italy has not concerned itself much with Shakespeare, but the taste is growing in that country, and Signor G. Chiarini's "Studii Shakespeariana" has just appeared in Leghorn. Long ago it was known that Shakespeare was intimately acquainted with Italian writers, and many are the articles which have been written where the characters of the great master have been shown to have been derived from Italian sources. The well-bred Englishman of the Elizabethan era was better acquainted with Italian than is his descendant of the Victorian age.

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Miss Ruth Putnam has made an authorized translation of Dr. D. C. Nijhoff's "Life of William of Orange," and the lady has been elected a member of the Society of Literature of the Netherlands of Leyden, an honor which has never been before conferred on any American woman.

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The Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. announce the life of Fridtjof Nansen, written by Bröger and Rolfsen and translated by William Archer. There are other biographies of interest announced by the same house, as "The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd," who was Lady Stanley of Alderly, and "The Life of Madox Brown," written by Ford Madox Brown. In their American Citizen Series they present Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman's "Elements of Political Economy, with Special Reference to American Conditions." Prof. Seligman's prior work was much lauded in England.

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All typothetae reverence Joseph Moxon, whose "Mechanick Exercises; or, the Doctrine of Handy Works Applied to the Art of Printing" gives the best idea of how books were made in the last half of the seventeenth century. There will be a literal reprint, in two volumes, of this scarce and useful treatise on early English typography. Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne will write explanatory notes and a biographical sketch, and the book will be printed by the De Vinne Press, and so the volume in all ways will be excellent. Mr. Horace G. Polhemus, Treasurer of the Typothetae of New-York, will give all information in regard to the incomparable Moxon.

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The Drexel-Biddle Publishing Company of Philadelphia announces as nearly ready a new edition of the recent work, "The Madeira Islands," by Anthony J. Drexel-Biddle. The author has made an exhaustive study of the Madeiras.

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There always will be new editions of "The Compleat Angler," and once more Mr. Andrew Lang is to help out old Isaak with a long introduction. There are innumerable things Mr. Andrew Lang can do, and certainly he is familiar with fly fishing.

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Leslie's "Memoir of John Constable" was first published in 1843, and the second edition followed two years afterward. A new edition will appear before long prepared by Mr. Robert C. Leslie, a son of the first editor. Constable left all his pictures to England, and from the date of his death (1837) the value of his works has been enormously enhanced.

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The indefatigable but always clever Mrs. Oliphant announces a new story of Scottish life, "The Unjust Steward; or, the Minister's Debt." The Messrs. Chambers will be the publishers.

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Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie will write an introduction to Maria Edgeworth's "Helen." The volume will be included among the Macmillans' "Illustrated Standard Novels."

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The Daughters of the American Revolution have their own author, and the Preident General-"ess," Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, has written a preface to the new "Century Book of Famous Americans," which volume is to be issued under the auspices of the society.

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"The Courtship of Queen Elizabeth," by Major A. Sharpe Hume, published by the Macmillans, is to be followed by "The Year After the Armada," by the same author. Major Hume has had the advantage of access to novel diaries and other little-known documents.

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"The Island of Cuba," by Lieut. A. S. Rowan, United States Army, and Prof. M. M. Ramsay, is an opportune book, and Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. announce its publication. The book sets forth exact conditions in Cuba, with its resources, dwelling especially on the present revolution and the relationship of the United States to Spain and the unfortunate island.

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It is a curious subject which occupies Mr. John Bigelow, the well-known biographer of Tilden. His last topic has to do with sleep. The work is to be called "The Mystery of Sleep." Has Mr. Bigelow suffered from insomnia? To write a book about sleep is likely to increase that trouble. Was it not Frank Buckland who said that to eat onions was to insure a night's rest? The Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish "The Mystery of Sleep."

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Everything Mr. Henley attempts is of thorough and elegant accomplishment, and so will be his new edition of Byron. The first volume of the series, of which Heinemann is the publisher, will appear in November.

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Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare's acquaintance being of the widest, he will write his autobiography, to be called "The History of My Life." Among those Mr. Hare knew where Maurice, Sterling, Dr. Arnold, Rowland Hill, Matthew Arnold, Dean Alford, Hallam, the Brownings, Pius IX., Garibaldi, Wiseman, and Ruskin. Mr. Hare has reminiscences even of Wordsworth. The English publisher of Mr. Hare's book will be Mr. George Allen.

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We have only known Henryk Sienkiewicz through his Polish romances. Little, Brown & Co. announce a new historical romance by him, the name of which is "Quo Vadis." It has to do with Nero and the martyrdom of the early Christians in Rome.

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In the October number of The Cornell Era Prof. W. T. Hewitt's "Recent Impressions of European Universities" contains much that is novel. In Italy there are more universities than can be conveniently carried. Faculties vary with the universities. At Perugia there are only two. Naples has a list of 4,822 students. Ferrara but 100, and the number has been only 50. As to the libraries attached to the universities, in large part they are deficient, except in classical and in Italian literature. Swiss universities were excellent, because the model was German.

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"Sis' Jane," that's her name, and as "Sister Jane" she puts her best foot forward. She must be a close relation of Uncle Remus's. Sister Jane is one of those wonderful creations of Joel Chandler Harris's, and nobody knows our colored brethren and sisters as he does. It is not alone as a reconstructor of American folk-lore that Mr. Harris is to be remembered, but for his constructive powers. In "Uncle Remus" it is not the fine old negro you like alone, but you adore the little white child who listens to the stories. It is great naturalness which Mr. Joel Chandler Harris possesses. "Sister Jane, Her Friends and Neighbors," will be published this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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In The Publishers' Weekly there is the account of a person who kept a book cellar in Beaver Street, and for want of custom gave up his business, and in announcing the definite close of his subterranean establishment, declared that "a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-volume book store cannot live where 400 liquor saloons thrive." The Publishers' Weekly is very properly of the opinion that it was the inconveniences of the cellar which kept away buyers. Fancy even an old and abandoned book lover, intent on a "pick up," trusting himself to a break-neck slide down slippery stairs, and landing with a header in that cellar. Old books are accidents. You rarely hunt for them. Like the comedian's funny hats you must find them. The main delight of the bibliomaniac is the discovery. The tray full of books outside of the shop front is the true lure. Second-hand book stores must, if they wish to make a living, keep to the level of the sidewalk. Fair collections piled up in two and sometimes four stories have no charm for those elderly people who like to rummage among books. Then, too, in the selection of a locality the second-hand book seller must seek an "intelligent neighborhood."

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"Pickle, the Spy," Mr. Andrew Lang's much-talked-about book, is not yet off his desk. With the enormous amount of work Mr. Lang has to do, that this book is not ready causes no astonishment. The subject of "Pickle" is the mysterious disappearance of Prince Charles from 1749 till 1766. Granting Mr. Lang many fine literary qualities, with a special cockeyness, "The Monk of Fife," his last story, was a fairly dull book.

MR. BARRIE AT NORTHAMPTON.

On a Visit to Mr. Cable He Makes a Speech at Smith College.

Mr. Barrie has been in Northampton visiting George W. Cable. He also visited Smith College, whose students have become familiar with his writings. A reception to him was given at Mr. Cable's house, members of the Faculty of Smith College, as well as some of the students being present. He attended vespers on Sunday, walking in with President Seelye, and it was supposed he was to make an address. The address, however, was by the Rev. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll.

At prayers the next morning the students were consoled for their disappointment of the day before by hearing Mr. Barrie make a short speech. He spoke first of the novelty of his present position, saying that he had never before been called on to speak to 900 girls at once. While it might be easier to write of 900 girls than of one girl, he nevertheless felt that it might be easier to speak to the one. If he could meet the 900 one at a time, he thought he might be able to make 900 speeches, or at least to make the same speech 900 times. He and Mrs. Barrie had always been especially interested in Northampton because it was the home of a famous novelist, Mr. Cable. When they decided on their American trip, they determined to go to Northampton first in order to see Mr. Cable and to become acquainted with his surroundings—not supposing, however, that he had 900 of them. Northampton was the first place they had visited, and now they wished they had kept it until the last, for they were sure they would like it better than any other place—900 times better. Mr. Barrie's speech was received by the students with enthusiasm, after which they marched out of the chapel to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

During the morning Mr. and Mrs. Barrie witnessed a game of basket ball, which was played for their especial benefit. He expressed himself as greatly interested in the game, and wished that he might play. He did play for a few minutes with some of the girls. In general, Mr. Barrie said Smith College life closely resembles that at Newnham and Girton.

Mr. Barrie's trip to the United States is one entirely of recreation. It is a pleasure jaunt. Innumerable have been the invitations for him to lecture, but he is not here on business. To Northampton he went, in order to see an old friend of his, Mr. Cable, and Mr. Barrie is not yet quite over the excitement of having talked to the girls at the school there. In Boston he will read the proofs of his "Margaret Ogilvie," (Scribner's Sons,) for he is a very particular man about copy. Mr. Barrie will go to Toronto, and may be he may see some cricket there, for he is much given to that noble game. There was an interesting game played in England lately, the contesting elevens representing the Authors and the Press. Among the authors were the "Window in Thrums" man and Conan Doyle, and the Authors entirely demolished the Press. Mr. Barrie may be expected in New-York within the next ten days.

ART AND ARTISTS

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, who never is in the habit of mincing his words, finds much fault with the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard. As to the artistic character of the building, he declares it to be "beneath contempt." The Professor said that when it rains there is no place for his umbrella, he is forced to carry his hat and coat into the lecture-room. No attention, he insists, has been paid to the lecture-room, and in that respect it is "quite as unsatisfactory in every respect as is every other lecture-room in the college buildings." As to the art shown in the Museum construction, he said to the graduates and undergraduates that it was their duty "to elevate this art, now so low in the stage of civilization." One might remark that in the Academia of Athens there were quiet groves, shady walks, purling fountains—and that the Greeks did not carry umbrellas or mackintoshes, and had no hats to hang on pegs. Long before Prof. Norton's criticisms the general opinion was that the ground allotted to the architects was too small, and hence the result is a building which is typical of a modern country bank. If the appearance of the building is then not satisfactory, at least the architects ought to have cared for modern conveniences.

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The seventh annual exhibition of the New-York Water-Color Club will be held at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society. The exhibition will be open to the public Monday, Nov. 9, and closes about Nov. 21. The President of the club is Henry B. Snell, and to the Secretary, Mr. W. Merritt Post, all inquiries may be sent. If, after the closing of the exhibition, the artist desires it, his pictures may be forwarded to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which opens in Philadelphia on the 21st of December.

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The decorations of the Agricultural Hall in Philadelphia are now under way. As the piazza is open to the sunshine, Mr. J. Linton Smith is now at work on it in an al-fresco manner.

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Question—Ought a Bacchante to find a place in a public library, and especially a Boston one? That is the matter which has agitated some of the temperance folks in Boston. The Boston Globe says that there are few who would look at it, who would know that it "is a monument to inebriety." Perhaps artists painting a rural scene in Massachusetts will have to be careful in the future should they outline a cider press. The statue is the work of Mr. MacMonnies, and is in bronze. The Bacchante holds a child on one arm, and in the uplifted hand there is a bunch of grapes. The figure is a gift from the architect, Mr. McKim. The discussion on such a subject was simply stupid, and the final conclusion, which was the rejection of the statue, in bad taste.

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The City Council and ex-Mayor of Boston had to do with the making of a bust of Oliver Wendell Holmes; and the work has been accepted by the library. The artist is Richard Brooks. Recurring to the pother over the Bacchante and inebriety, it ought to be remembered that Oliver Wendell Holmes's best-known verses relate to a punch bowl, and so it might be inferred that he advocated inebriety.

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Mr. William Adam, the Scotch landscape painter, has left Boston, and takes charge of the art department of the Fairmount College, at Wichita, Ky. Pictures exhibited in Kentucky, the work of Mr. Adam, gave such pleasure that the position of Art Director in this college was offered the artist.

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The Society of artists of Buffalo will give a black-and-white exhibition in the rooms of the society beginning Nov. 9 and closing on the 21st. New-York artists are asked to contribute. Pictures will be received not later than Nov. 3. Mr. Frank C. Penfold is President of the society.

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The commission who are to decide on the location of the Logan Monument at Chicago held a recent meeting. Judge Blodgett announced that the site selected by Mrs. Logan would be accepted. It is at a point on the Lake Front Park, opposite Hubbard Court, and midway between the avenue and the Illinois Central Railroad. At this meeting Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens was present. The character of the monument was discussed. The base of the monument is of granite, 20 feet in height. It is to rest on a mound 40 feet high, which has a diameter of some 200 feet. The statue, to be cast in bronze, is equestrian. Mr. St. Gaudens's model is now nearly finished, and it is expected that the whole work will be put in place this coming Summer.

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Mr. Charles Henry Hart, whose special study has been the portraits of American historical personages, and who is the leading authority on this subject, is preparing a series of papers relative to these pictures. Mr. Hart wants all the information he can obtain, not only in regard to the personages in the canvas, but the facts in regard to the artists. Questions of ownership to-day, as in the past, are most important items, for only by a thorough acquaintance with all the surroundings of a portrait can its authenticity be vouched for. People, then, who have portraits of Washington, Webster, Marshall, Clay, Calhoun, Franklin, Hamilton, Jackson, Randolph, or of any other worthy or notable personages of the past, should communicate with Mr. Hart, whose address is Wayside, Rosemont, Montgomery County, Penn. Mr. Hart's work is self imposed, and it is to him a labor of love.

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When Queen Victoria deigns to sit for her portrait she is the kindest of models. That is the experience of Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, a Toronto artist. Mr. Bell-Smith was in England some time ago, and he describes how pleasant was her Majesty. Her first act on entering was to say to the artist, "I am very sorry to have kept you waiting." As soon as the good lady was seated she requested the artist "to place her exactly in the pose he wanted." That being done, she kept it "like a Parisian model, only turning once or twice to speak during the whole of her sitting." The sitting took place at Windsor Castle, in the first room of that suite which extends along the east front and ends with the state banqueting room. Her Majesty has had long experience in such matters, and has always shown praiseworthy patience. Mr. Bell-Smith's pictures are now on exhibition at Halifax.

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The critic of The London Standard in a rather contemptuous notice of the exhibition of the Society of Miniature Painters finds much fault with the framing of the little pictures. He complains of the exuberance of curlicues which are seen twisted around the little pictures. A good miniature has its characteristics lost when there is exuberance displayed in the setting of it. The old-fashioned method was the best, because it was the simplest. A thin band of metal and not over-chased sufficed. It is questionable whether the miniature ought to be hung at all. Originally it was worn suspended by a chain, but was not intended to be decorative, nor used as an ornament. When the miniature had lived its life, or the dear one whose semblance it had perpetuated had passed away, the little painting was a treasure not exposed to public view, but kept as sacred in some drawer. In the old cabinets of our great-grandmothers, there were special receptacles for these little pictures.

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An English writer—and your Briton is mightily conservative—insists that there can be no progress in photography, and scouts at the notion that it presumes to call itself "art." He asserts that new metallic washes, or roughened paper, or novel processes, may make "things" look something like a crayon drawing or a water color. "As well," he writes, "declare that oleomargarine is quite as good as butter and a chromo the rival of a painting." Let us, rather, say that photography is an adjunct to art—a far remote and servile helper. Photography fetches and carries, and can do little more. You propagate some kind of music by means of hand organs, as you do art by means of photographs. But we must not decry the photograph or its immense value, for it has notably advanced men's acquaintance with form. It may copy, but it never can be either selective or creative. It is easy enough, however to decry the camera, but what would be the world without it? Types glow when an inspired text is printed, but somehow the persistent personality of a photo is always present, when it even repeats a work of art.

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At the National Gallery, London, is shown a Schiavone, the "Jupiter and Semele" which once hung in Lord Leighton's vestibule. Tintoretto loved Schiavone, since he is said to have had always one of the latter's pictures near him. In the Spanish room there is a Goya, a half-length portrait of Donna Isabel Cobos. Some one has found fault because this Goya has been hung in proximity to the Murillos and the Velasquez. Suppose Goya was alive in 1828? If all pictures were classed rigorously in chronological order, such an exhibit might be tiresome. For the art student who goes to a gallery the possibility of making comparisons is everything. And to think that there are Goyas in New-York that nobody ever looks at, because they do not know of their existence!

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Why does it happen that whenever anybody has something disagreeable to say about another artist, it is Mr. Whistler who is the sufferer? Long ago, his position as an artist was established, and that even his enemies grant him. It is Mr. Whistler's personality which is always being attacked. It is the man, not his works. The artist himself, quick with his pen, which is never blunt, but exceedingly sharp, has generally returned a stab for every puncture he has received. Of late years, however, he has wisely become indifferent to all mosquito attacks. It is not generally known that on Governors Island, in the military collection, there is an early sketch of Mr. Whistler's, certainly worked out by him in his cadet days at West Point. A fine old artist who was once instructor at the Military Academy used to recall the ability of his pupils, the cadets. "Whistler," said he, "at once showed his predilection for art. He had to be a painter. Mr. Grant—Gen Grant?—why, Sir, he was the very poorest draughtsman in the class."

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Mr. T. Aoki, a Japanese artist and lecturer, is an object of interest in San Francisco, where he has had an informal talk with the Sketch Club. M. Aoki was the recipient of a medal in France for his art work. The San Francisco Call prints a portion of his lecture. The artist was desirous of explaining the true glow of inspiration, and he said: "I want a fish. I feel just like I swim. I make a soldier. I feel strong. I paint a peony. I feel very beautiful, and I paint a graceful lady, and I feel graceful in my heart." Who gainsays Mr. Aoki's desire to describe "A Spark of that Immortal Fire?"

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Eight thousand people were present at the last day of the exhibition of the Doré collection in Chicago. During the ten months the collection was shown in Chicago the total attendance was 1,500,000. The collection goes to Boston, where it will be hung in the Copley Gallery.

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That is a pretty story told of Burne-Jones. When his children were naughty Mrs. Burne-Jones used to send them to the corners of the room, where they had to face the wall and remain there until they were "good." To lessen their humiliation and to overcome the ennui of their penance, Burne-Jones had drawn pretty little sketches in pencil at the room corners, presumably on the wall paper, and so the mother's punishments were singularly mitigated.

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William Schaus has on exhibition the Copley prints of a panel of the frieze of Mr. Sargent's Prophets. The panel, which shows the Hebrew Prophets, is singularly impressive. There is much more variety in the Semetic type than is generally supposed. An entire series of the photographs of the building, with its mural and sculptural decorations, is to be issued by Messrs. Curtis & Co. of Boston. In addition to the photographs of the Boston Library, such decorative work as is due to Puvis de Chavannes, Frederick MacMonnies, John La Farge, Edward Simmons, and Robert Blum will be issued by Curtis & Co.

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The second edition of the catalogue of the Art Institute of Chicago has been published and in good form. In it may be found mention of all the objects in the museum up to February of this year. The indices are well and clearly compiled, and as to the photogravures, this catalogue is a most creditable work of reference. In the collection of drawings and etchings the Century Company has been most liberal in its contributions. Among the drawings may be seen the names of many distinguished New-York artists, some of them of great value, because the men who traced them ten or more years ago are now no longer among the living.

***

The transmogrification of titles of books or pictures when Englished from the French produces comic changes. For instance, in the "Exposition Nationale des Beaux Arts" of 1896, you may find these queer things in the catalogue: "Femme Qui Se Chauffe," "Woman to the Fire"; "Jeune Fille en Blanc," "Young Girl in Wight;" "Printemps Nu," "Spring Nude Fijures;" "Jeune Baigneuse," "Young Batting Girl;" "La Gardeuse de Lessive," "The Glue Watcher;" "Gamin," "Blaguard;" "L'Ingenue," "Prowdy;" "La Leçon de Lecture," "The Lecture Lesson," and finally, "Etendeuse de Linge," "Goods Hanges."

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The sad death of Mr. Fred Barnard in England brings to mind the wonderful ability of the man, displayed by him while in the United States some years ago. His best works were his illustrations of Dickens. While accepting such conventional types as had been impressed on the public by former artists—for who would have dared to lessen Pickwick's rotundity or change Sam Weller's cockiness?—Fred Barnard gave the personages a better, stronger pose, and fully expressed with his pencil his appreciation of their eccentricities. He was a better artist than either Seymour or Hablot Brown. Such illustrations as Barnard drew for Harper's Weekly, some of them reminiscences of England, others due to American inspirations, recall the many-sided talents of this artist. In England he was a frequent contributor to The London Graphic.

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With age come honors—and Mr. Thomas Sidney Cooper, R. A., recently received congratulations on his having attained his ninety-third year, and having been for over half a century an Associate of the Royal Academy.

***

Ibsen is to have his bust placed in a niche as an adornment of the new theatre at Christiania. The sculptor is Sinding. Scandinavia has a wealthy patriot, Heiberg by name, who is to give both the busts of Bjornson and Ibsen to Christiania, and is now after the reproducing of Nansen in stone, or marble, or ice.

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For Memorial Hall in Philadelphia has been purchased a painting of Carlo Crevellis for $20,000.

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Mr. W. M. Chase has opened his school of art, and there will be classes for men and for women. The instruction includes drawing and painting from life, composition, &c. The studios are at 108 East Twenty-third Street, 143 East Twenty-third Street, and at the Hartford Building, 41 Union Square. A concour and exhibition of students' work in drawing, painting, composition and portraiture will be held the last Saturday of each month. Such work as receives honorable mention will be retained for the school exhibition at the end of the year. There are to be money prizes.

MILLET'S EARLY LIFE.

Circumstances in Which He Went to Barbizon.

Miss Julia Cartwright has just published in London a life of Jean Francois Millet, in which she declares that her purpose has been to resurrect the biography written by Sensier, now long out of print, and known to English readers only in an abridged form. Her work, not yet published here, is described as not strictly a translation of Sensier, but really an adaptation of his work, to which are added copious extracts from studies of Millet by various writers, among them Wyatt Eaton. While there is little that is new or valuable as criticism in the book, still the author "has told the story of his life with a completeness which no one else has approached."

It was in 1849 when his health had broken down that Millet turned his back upon Paris and went to live at Barbizon. He had just been paid 1,000 francs for a Government commission, and, learning that his friend Jacque also was ill, he offered to share it, so that the two families might go together into the country. Jacque suggested a little village on the edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau; he could not remember the name, but knew it ended in ion, and, of course, they would be able to find it once they were at Fontainebleau. They started just before the Revolution of the 18th of June, 1848, and the author describes the event as follows:

"They were in high spirits, and talked and laughed as gayly on the road that they forgot to ask for Barbizon, although they actually passed within sight of its roofs as they drove through the forest. When they reached Fontainebleau, they took rooms at the Blue Dial, an old inn still standing in the principal street, and rested there for a few days enjoying the country air and the beauty of the forest, then in all the freshness of early Summer. But Mme. Millet's frugal mind took fright. 'Mon ami,' she said to her husband, 'this hotel is beyond our means. Had you not better find out some cottage where we can take shelter?' And so the two artists set out together in search of the village with the name that ended in ion. * * * The next day he (Millet) brought his family by diligence to the corner where the path to Barbizon branches off from the high road, * * * and walked through the forest toward the village. Millet led the way, bearing his two little girls of three and two years on his shoulders; his wife followed with the baby boy in her arms and accompanied by the maidservant carrying a big basket of provisions. * * * They reached Père Gaune's inn at dinner time, and found a party of artists with their families sitting down to table. Diaz, who was present on this occasion, introduced the strangers, and invited them, after the custom of Barbizon, to smoke the pipe of peace. A discussion followed as to whether Millet was to belong to the classicists or colorists, the two groups into which the Barbizon artists were divided. 'If you are in doubt about that,' said Millet, 'put me in a place by myself,' upon which one of the company remarked that the new comer looked powerful enough to found a school which should bury them all. He little dreamed how true his words were to prove."

MR. SEARS'S GIFT TO YALE.

Importance of the Curtius Library to Archaeology—A Library for Sale.

The library of Ernest Curtius, the German scholar, which J. Montgomery Sears of Boston has purchased and presented to Yale University, was bought directly from the Curtius family and comprises 3,500 bound volumes, besides many manuscripts, pamphlets, &c., which number as many more. Mr. Sears is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1877.

In a letter from Dr. Weil, the Royal Librarian of Berlin, published with the announcement of the gift it is stated that this collection is the most important archaeological one that has been sold in Germany since the death of Otto Young. Prof. Curtius was known as the greatest authority in Greek archaeology and antiquities, having spent a large part of his life in Greece, and later in the German universities. From 1870 until the time of his death he was the director of the antiquarian department in the Royal Museum of Berlin. The library contains all of Prof. Curtius's own works, which are authoritative, and also other valuable treatises relating to archaeology.

This addition to Yale's library is thought to be of especial importance at this time. Special attention is now to be given to archaeology study by the graduate classical club, which opened its quarters in the new Phelps Memorial Hall a few days ago.

An American institution thus has added another to the long list of libraries formed by European scholars and after their deaths secured here. News of still another collection being in the market is to hand—the one formed by the late Dr. Reinhold Rost of London, the eminent Orientalist, which is said to be for sale in bulk. Most of the library, says The Boston Transcript, relates to the Malayan Archipelago, for which reason efforts are being made to secure it for the Government of the Straits Settlements at Singapore. It is described as being probably the largest and most valuable collection of books relating to the Malayan Archipelago and the far East now existing in private hands, being "abundant in works on geography, ethnography, and natural history of regions which are of exceptional interest in these respects, and is especially rich in the lexicography and literature of the Malay, Javanese, Achinese, Dayak, Macassar, Bugis, and the other languages of the archipelago, of Burmese, Siamese, and other languages of further India, and of the languages of India proper." An American institution possessing this library could boast, says The Transcript, of having "not only the best—almost the only—important Malayan collection in the Western Hemisphere."

RARE AND OLD BOOKS SOLD.

Theological Disputations in Print and Script Auctioned.

Bangs & Co. sold this week a curious collection of books devoted principally to ecclesiastical and religious controversies. The topics treated were on Jansenism, the doctrine of the Jesuits, and the practice of the Mennonites and Baptists. There was some good Americana.

Among the books disposed of were: Ph. de Charlevoix's "Histoire et Description Generale de la Nouvelle France," Paris, 1744, $10.75; Hooker's "A Survey of the Sumne of the Church Discipline, &c.," London, 1647, $8.50; Hutchinson's "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," London, 1765, and Boston, 1767, $5; Bartram's "Indians. Travels Through North and South Carolina, &c.," London, 1792, $3.75; Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," first edition, $7.75; "Natural History of New-York. Paleontological," $12; Young's "Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," Boston, 1846, $8; Ainsworth's "Annotations upon Genesis, &c.," 1621, 50 cents; "The Breeches Bible," somewhat imperfect, $3; manuscript copy of the Gospel of Matthew, parchment, a gift to the Church of Vienne, 1486, $11; "Disputation Held at Bern," vellum, 1528, $4.25; "Persecutions of Baptists at Berne and Their Compulsory Migration to America," manuscript in Dutch of 1710, $32; Arnauld's "La Perpétuite de la Fol," 45 vols., Paris, 1778, $42.75; "Explication de Sens Literal des S. S. Peres," vellum, 1705, $18.50; "Histoire de l'Eglise de France," 1658, $24.50; Jansen's "Augustinus seu Doctrina," Rothogami, 1653, $10.25; a manuscript, "La Constitution Unigentia," with portraits, 1721, $30; "La Vie de M. Francois de Paris," 1731, $27.50; Montgeron's "La Verite des Miracles," Utrecht, 1737, $10.50; "Instruction sur le Premier Commandment," Paris, 1714, $30.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THIEBAULT'S MEMOIRS.*

"In dealing with Gen. Thiébault's memoirs for English readers," says the translator in his preface, "a great deal of compression and omission was necessary." This statement is obviously one that implies the existence of a radical difference between English readers and those of other nations, and Mr. Butler proceeds at once to explain what the difference is: "The original is in five volumes, averaging over 500 pages each. There is hardly an uninteresting page in them, but those who know the conditions of the English book market will be aware that in this country no 'readable' book has any chance of repaying the cost of its production in such a form."

That, surely, is explanation with a vengeance. It contains material enough for an essay of considerable length, but a reviewer has as much right as a translator, and possibly more, to consider "the cost of production," and quite certainly no one will complain if he refrains from doing more than express a mild surprise at the revelation of a secret hitherto carefully concealed. If properly viewed, these remarks will seem merely the expression of an irritated regret for a deprivation the extent of which is sufficiently proved by the extreme interest of such portions of Thiébault's memoirs as are here presented. They should, therefore, be taken as commendation of the sincerest kind, and doubtless will be, both by Mr. Butler and his publishers.

At once an unusual and typical product of the Napoleonic era, Thiébault's career explains many phenomena. He was a thorough Frenchman, for, though he happened to be born while his parents were residing in Berlin, and though his earliest memories were thus connected with a city where order was maintained by the stern discipline of the greatest Frederick, he returned to Paris in time to watch for several years the culminating crimes and weaknesses of a justly doomed monarchy. By birth, education, and associations, the young Thiébault belonged to the ancien régime, and yet, like so many others of his class, when the invited tempest broke, he allowed himself, after hardly a moment of hesitation, to be swept by it into the new age, instead of trying to withstand its power and remain in the fast-gathering twilight of what was so soon to be the remotest past. Little disposed by nature toward wild enthusiasms, he participated in none of the revolutionary excesses and shuddered at them, and yet he enrolled himself without delay in the armed force raised in the "section" where he lived and took part in much of the street fighting that preceded the full control of affairs by the risen people.

The picture Thiébault draws of that wild year is intensely graphic. It adds nothing to the sum of available information regarding the progress of events, but nowhere else, perhaps, is to be found a clearer revelation of what the average intelligent, upper middle-class Frenchman thought of those events, and it is especially valuable as showing just what such a person was at that time. Despite his instinctive moderation of mind, a quality illustrated all through his life, Thiébault, like practically every one of his contemporaries, vibrated tremendously under the influence of Rousseau. As remarkable as anything in these memoirs, and quite as informing as anything in them, is the account he gives of the effect produced upon him by "La Nouvelle Héloïse," a book few young men of to-day have patience enough to read through. Thiébault calls it "this most dangerous work," and says that he read St. Preux's last letters, "no longer weeping, but shrieking and howling like a wild animal." He continues:

"I still remember it. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when, in the middle of one of these fits, I came to myself. I was terrified at the condition I was in; I threw away the book; I put out my candle, and tried to go to sleep, but could not. I was in a violent fever, and when day came I tried to pick myself up by going to breathe the morning air in the Champs Elysées. It was a week before I ventured to go on with the last volume of the story, and I could finish it only by reading half a page or a quarter of a page at a time. Thus I was more than another week in getting to the end of that letter, and in spite of these scrappy readings, often interrupted in the middle of a sentence, I got ill and nearly went out of my mind. The impression which the novel left on me is more than I could say; from that day I never ventured to try another reading of it, nor should I venture even now, though many years of trials have weakened or destroyed if not my power of feeling at least my imagination."

It is because the capacity for emotions like these was almost universal in France that the Revolution triumphed, and it is because Napoleon worked with such material as Thiébault that he conquered Europe. And yet Thiébault never quite succumbed to the personal fascination of that greatest though most despotic of liberators. A gallant and loyal soldier from Vendémiaire till the echoes of Waterloo had died away, fully recognizing Napoleon's incomparable genius as a warrior and a statesman, Thiébault was rarely brought into direct contact with him. His service was at first in Belgium, and later mostly in Portugal and Spain. He participated in the loss of Italy, not in its conquest, and Austerlitz was the only really famous battle in which he bore a part. There he was severely wounded for the only time in all his soldiering, but it availed him nothing in the way of promotion.

As regards that, indeed, Thiébault was always unlucky. Appreciated and not infrequently commended as a tactician and a military administrator, he rose only to be a General of Division at last, and received only the almost derisory title of Baron. These were poor returns for twenty toilsome years, and naturally he often criticises savagely the man whom he had reason to consider ungrateful. Yet he recognized in himself a complete lack of the courtier's talents, and admits that he did not obtain favors chiefly because he would not ask for them.

In his bitterest moments, Thiébault was ready to assert the superiority in every conceivable way of Napoleon to the Bourbons who succeeded him. The General quotes with keen sympathy the words of an old soldier who, when told by an "émigré" whom the Restoration had brought back to France that now he would get his pay regularly, surlily answered: "And suppose we liked to give Napoleon credit." Not less expressive was the phrase of Gen. Lamarque to a Bourbonist who was boasting about the "repose" the country was at last enjoying: "This 'repose' is only a halt in the mud."

Thiébault's memoirs are especially welcome in that they throw new and much needed light on the region just outside the circle so brilliantly illuminated by Napoleon himself. They enable one to correlate France with that prodigious, almost supernatural, figure. We have been instructed far beyond the point of weariness in regard to the first Italian campaign, the invasion of Egypt, and the Empire's spectacular triumphs and disasters. It is only in the last few years that the social conditions of the period have been at all adequately portrayed. Even yet the task is not completed, and the means for its accomplishment are to be found in the works of such men as Thiébault. With no legends to perpetuate, no inflated reputations to defend, most of what they say from personal knowledge can be trusted. Being Frenchmen, they have the literary instinct and that regard for proportion which have always been their nation's distinguished traits. And they all write so well!

In these volumes are scores of character studies at once profound and vivacious, and all recognizing the fact that men and women are human, none of them entirely good and great, none of them entirely bad and small. Thiébault is especially fond of making prominent the contrasting qualities of those whom he describes, and his courage as an author is not less than that which he displayed on many an inglorious field in barbarous Spain and corrupted Italy. He says plainly that Napoleon purchased his first great opportunity by ridding Barras of a mistress who had become tiresome, and that he intentionally destroyed in Egypt and San Domingo the two sincerely republican armies that would have blocked his way to the imperial throne, and yet the grandeur of the Emperor's soul is recognized without reserve.

The latest of Napoleon's biographers has written a huge book with the apparent purpose of depriving that marvelous career of all its poetry and of showing how commonplace and explicable it was; Thiébault's version, for all that it reproduces the scandals and calumnies of camps and capitals, gives an infinitely juster appreciation of Europe's regenerator, simply because he has the historian's most essential and valuable merits—vivid imagination, warm sympathy, and sane enthusiasm. They, and not statistical accuracy, make history worth reading.

*MEMOIRS OF BARON THIEBAULT. (late Lieutenant General in the French Army.) Translated and condensed by Arthur John Butler. Illustrated with portraits and maps. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $7 each.

A SEQUEL TO "CAPTAIN HORN."*

Sarah Cliff, you must remember, is the somewhat elderly widow of a storekeeper in Plainton, Me., who was of the party of Captain Philip Horn when the gold of the Incas was discovered in a manner so astonishing and the wicked Rackrents were swept to death by an unexpected flood. In Mr. Stockton's account of those strange proceedings we were told how Mrs. Cliff returned, temporarily, to her old New-England home, the prospective possessor of millions, and the actual owner of many thousands, and yet did not dare to acknowledge her wealth by living up to it because the secret of its discovery could not be divulged.

In this sequel to "The Adventures of Captain Horn" Mr. Stockton introduces us to Mrs. Cliff at a later stage of her career, when her share of the treasure has been finally secured to her, and she goes back to Plainton once more to enjoy it. Fully one-half of the new story is in Stockton's quietest manner, and is devoted to a minute exposition of the varying moods of Mrs. Cliff in her new and strange relations with the rest of the world. Her fortune is increasing at the rate of $200 a day, and she is utterly without the means to use it properly or the capacity to enjoy it. Such charities as suggest themselves to her and to the country parson who is her almoner are so trifling that the fortune keeps increasing in an aggravating way, and a woman of Mrs. Cliff's characteristics and training is not fond of change and is attached to her old belongings and her old mode of life.

Of course, Mr. Stockton gets a great deal of fun out of this situation, but it is all of a subdued sort and well within the modesty of nature. Until Mr. George Burke, one of the lucky seamen who shared in the distribution of the treasure, appears on the scene, transformed into a gentleman of elegant leisure in a fur-trimmed overcoat, to act as the widow's guide, philosopher, and friend, there is hardly a suspicion of Stockton's accustomed fantasy in the tale. Even then, with the singular method of building a new house devised by the sailor and the project to reproduce the Luxembourg Gardens in Plainton the manner of the narrative is all so sedate and matter-of-fact that we are more than ever irresistibly reminded of Jacob Abbott's Franconia stories and Rolla books.

But after a while a change comes. We scent it when Burke induces Mrs. Cliff to buy a yacht, and we are fully aware of it when the yacht turns out to be a seagoing steamer of unusual speed and ample dimensions; and when at last we are cruising with Mrs. Cliff in the South Atlantic in pursuit of sea robbers with a crew of Presbyterian clergymen, Stockton the humorist and Stockton the romancer are working hand in hand and with a will to exhilarate us and keep our laughter bubbling even while danger is imminent.

So that a book which begins placidly is not finished without turmoil and without a promise, too, of still another volume of rare interest relating to Capt. Horn and his old associates. For here we are forced to leave a large part of that self-same treasure of the old Incas sunk in the middle of the ocean after a bloody hand-to-hand combat between pirates and decent men, and after Miss Willy Croup of Plainton, whom we have known hitherto only as a spinster of uncertain age, has enrolled herself in the already long roster of heroes and heroines headed by Philip Horn and his wife Edna. Wherefore it would be a waste of words to commend this volume to admirers of Stockton, for everybody who has read "The Adventures of Captain Horn" will read "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht," whether or no.

*MRS. CLIFF'S YACHT. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by A. Forrestier. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

IN NEW-HAVEN COLONY.*

Mr. Cogswell has put in the form of a romance some of the perilous adventures in and near the New-Haven colony of Whalley and Goffe, two of the Judges who signed the death warrant of Charles I. and escaped to this country after the restoration of the Stuart dynasty in 1660. His background is a strong and veracious picture of life in the colony in the old age of John Davenport, when Elihu Yale was a schoolboy and subject to the cruel birch of Jonathan Marston, and Abraham Pierson, who was the first President of the college that bears Yale's name, was a moody student of theology.

Mr. Cogswell has not drawn largely on his imagination, for he has made generous use of recorded facts in the diary of Goffe, the report of the King's agents, Kirke and Kellond, and the chronicles of the colony. But he has necessarily transferred some of the minor incidents of colonial life from their actual time, though in doing so he has not actually falsified history. For the brutal whipping of Martha Malbon, at the instance of her father, is not fiction, and might as well have occurred in 1661 as a few years earlier. Malbon was not really magistrate when Gilbert presided in the New-Haven Court, but there were plenty of other brutes like him among our Puritan ancestors, who sought liberty in the American wilds and then proceeded to restrict the liberties of all who came within their power.

It is a dark picture Mr. Cogswell presents with no exaggeration and not a trace of personal bias. The author's sympathy, in a general way, is clearly with the founders of New-England. Their frugality, piety, and earnestness he sets forth clearly. When he finds noble traits, as in the case of Parson Davenport, William Jones, and Richard Sperry, he exalts them. His study of the faith, heroism, and irritability of Davenport is admirable. The gloomy picture of Sunday service in the bitterly cold meeting house, of Marston's bigotry and superstition, which killed his wife and daughter; of Brockton's cupidity, of Malbon's brutality, are relieved by brighter ones. The wooing and wedding of the younger Davenport and Abigail Pierson are as an idyl contrasted with a pitiless record of hatred and bigotry.

Whalley and Goffe are mere sketches. They were hidden from the King's agents, and keen-scented Brockton, until they could be placed safely beyond the boundaries of the colony. Both were well-meaning and able men who had enjoyed their day of triumph. Their sufferings in their downfall compel sympathy, but Mr. Cogswell does not force the pathos.

He has made a book of genuine historical value, and of excellent qualities as a work of fiction. The incidental sketch of New-Amsterdam is full of humor, and genial humor is not lacking elsewhere in the story. But it is always free from extravagance, and is told in a simple, straightforward way.

*THE REGICIDES. A Tale of Colonial Times. By Frederick Hull Cogswell New-York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

DEAN HOLE'S IRISH TOUR.*

Most of us of to-day in the United States know of the merry writings of the Dean of Rochester, and many of the older ones still delight in the pictures John Leech made. John Leech and Dean Hole were close friends, ever so long ago, and when they were both in their salad days this book was written by the one and the sketches made by his companion, the artist. When "The Little Tour" was republished the Dean wrote: "To the memory of John Leech, a true artist, a true friend, and a true gentleman, this book, which he made a success, is dedicated by the author." Now, in his older days, the Dean can have no apprehension as to the style of the book. An undergraduate may be pleasantly gay, and there is no reason why a full-fledged Dean may not still enjoy the joke. Maybe the Dean wants to make you believe that when in college he was more of a sportsman than he really was.

A tour through Ireland having been determined on, the collegian gets up the true Hibernian coloring. He reads Moore, practices "Nora Creina" on the flute, tries to give Drogheda the proper pronunciation, and tries whisky punch. Then, with a comrade, he gets to Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Killarney, Cork, and thence home. All the text is lightly and pleasantly worked up. As to John Leech's share, his sketches were made in the prime of his life. They are not all comic, save when he cannot help but produce contrasting effects. Look at the first illustration, which is a double-page etching, and see the freedom of the touch as he put in the Irish peasantry at the Claddagh, Galway. Here are beauties for you, with strong poses, and strange old women and merry children. Then you see, too, the Irish Vanus as she stands on a pyramid. How funny is the Irish waiter, who seems to say "Yezzur." How characteristic is "The Return from the Fair," with each lad on horseback, with his "ghirl" behind him, of whom the Dean who was to be wrote: "Their bare feet hung down gracefully, and the eyelids, as we passed by, hung gracefully down also and hid those bright eyes," for they had their dignity, these maidens of Connemara.

*A LITTLE TOUR OF IRELAND. By an Oxonian. (S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester.) With illustrations by John Leech. New-York: Edward Arnold. 12mo.

BROOKS ADAMS'S SAD BOOK.*

Mr. Brooks Adams, in this remarkable volume, of which the present is a new edition, treats in a somewhat ad captandum manner the most serious, the most complex of subjects. He presents the keynote of his argument when he says in his preface: "Thought is one of the manifestations of human energy, and among the earlier and simpler phases of thought, two stand conspicuous, Fear and Greed. Fear, which, stimulating the imagination, creates a belief in an invisible world, and ultimately develops a priesthood; and Greed, which dissipates energy in war and trade." If the motives which urged man to action in the long past, such as the satisfying of his hunger or of keeping himself warm, made him a hunter or a dresser of skins, such callings were necessary for his self-preservation. But Mr. Adams dwells continuously on the "fear" of the primeval man. "Against wild beasts or savages like himself he might prevail by cunning or by strength, but against drought and famine, pestilence and earthquakes, he was helpless, and he regarded these scourges as malevolent beings, made like himself, only more formidable." From this, Mr. Adams argues, that the second class predominated, and rose above the warrior caste.

Taking this dread of the supernatural and the necessity of obtaining food as the prime motors of man's actions in the most remote past, throughout this entire volume the author insists that they are the instincts, almost the sole ones, which have shaped the destinies of nations. Believing as he does that this Fear and Greed are being intensified, not diminished, naturally the volume has the most decided pessimistic turn. Nothing in the history of the long past but is marred with blemishes, and as Mr. Adams tries to show that there is still in man the same dread, the same grasping, the future is then gloomy. The same causes which have brought about perdition being still beyond control, must bring about ruin. Rome always was, according to the author, a sink of perdition, for hardly lived there a Roman who was not a fiend incarnate. There never were found in another volume such sweeping denunciations.

The Middle Age comes in for the same wholesale execration. The world was then centred in Constantinople. Its business was to suck "copious nutriment from the pool of wealth in which it lay."

The Byzantine city ruined itself, and then ruined its entire surroundings. Its great wealth engendered effeminacy. It hired its soldiers and was too weak to fight for itself. That much may be granted. It is in the chapter of "The Middle Ages," that Mr. Adams rides his hobbies quite to death. "From a scientific standpoint the saint and the sorcerer are akin; for though the saint use the superstition for man's benefit and the sorcerer for his hurt, both deal in magic. The mediaeval saint was a powerful necromancer." Invariably for topics the author seizes on the credulity of an age, exaggerates it, and never presents what are the finer traits of the past. From reading the volume you might think that man was the scourge of the earth, and that it were better to follow the grand Schopenhauer climax, wherein the last human being, in order to get rid of the penalties of his birth, commits suicide.

Mr. Adams, in his chapter on "Modern Civilization," is at his worst. He never shows temper, and that is his best quality, but he has a most irritating way in his assumptions. Everything to-day, he says, is out of kilter, out of proportion. To attest this, he declares that the architecture, sculpture, the coinage of the civilized world in general—and he takes London as a type—are beneath contempt, and so "seem to presage approaching disintegration." We have not even to-day such advantages as might be derived from "the stream of barbarian blood which made the Middle Age."

The erudition of the author is evident. When he sweeps he takes in all the litter within his reach, but in the vast heap he has assembled he never cares how he sifts it. Bent on proving that the two factors, Fear and Greed, have always brought about man's destruction in the past, as they will in the future, to establish this thesis, he outsteps all the laws of reason. Nevertheless the book is intensely interesting and one likely to engender much controversy.

*THE LAW OF CIVILIZATION AND DECAY. An Essay on History. By Brooks Adams. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

STEVENSON'S TRAVEL PAPERS.*

In this volume is contained the major portion of Stevenson's chronicle of those lands where he "found life most pleasant and man most interesting." The chapters have been before published in the form of serial letters, but are now summoned, with some omissions, to take their place in book form among the author's finished works. It will be no surprise to the friends of Stevenson to find that this is, in one way, his most characteristic volume. The temper of a man shows conspicuously in his attitude toward his opposites—toward those whose manners, training, tastes, and instincts most differ from his own; and it is not extravagant to say that he is a broad-minded gentleman in proportion as he recognizes the different point of view. Imagine, then, a traveler from the cities of the world, worn nearly out in body, in search of health, or at least repose, committed to no proselyting fervor, confronted by a race of cannibals, and finding among them friends and brethren, not so much in the ecclesiastical sense of the phrase as in the simple sense of kinship by which the standpoint is perceived and all actions traced to a comprehensible source.

There are very few who have the hardihood to carry the distinction between manners and morals so far as Stevenson carried it. To his alert and interested mind it was singularly true that nothing human could be foreign. When he engaged Mapiao of Atuona, a great Tahuku—"which seems to mean priest, wizard, tattooer, practicer of any art, or in a word, esoteric person"—to come and make his "old men's beards" into a wreath for him, he describes the visit as he might that of an exacting personage at home, feeling keenly his inability to live up to Mapiao's own standard of courtesy. There was every reason to believe that Mapiao at times lost patience with the dullness and ignorance of the foreigners who were privileged to employ him. "Yet for me," wrote Stevenson, "as the practitioner of some kindred mystery to his own, he manifested to the last a measure of respect. As we sat under the awning, in opposite corners of the cockpit, he braiding hairs from dead men's chins, I forming runes upon a sheet of folio paper, he would nod across to me as one Tahuku to another, or, crossing the cockpit, study for a while my shapeless scrawl and encourage me with a heart-felt 'mitai!—good!' So might a deaf painter sympathize far off with a musician, as the slave and master of some uncomprehended and yet kindred art. A silly trade he doubtless considered it; but a man must make allowance for barbarians—'chaque pays a ses coutumes'—and he felt the principle was there."

We learn from the editorial note that the voyages which supplied the occasion and material for the book at hand were three in number; "one of seven months (June 1888, to January, 1889) in the yacht Casco, from San Francisco to the Marquesas, the Paumotus, Tahiti, and thence northward to Hawaii; a second (June to December, 1880) in the trading schooner Equator, from Honolulu, the Hawaiian capital, (where the author had staid in the interval,) to the Gilberts, and thence to Samoa; and a third (April to September, 1890) in the trading steamer Janet Nicoll, which set out from Sydney and followed a very devious course, extending as far as from Penrhyn in the Eastern to the Marshall Islands in the Western Pacific." Stevenson thus touched on many alien shores, and it could by no means be expected of him that he should make no distinctions among the "barbarians" so often lumped under that vague title. It was a feature of his skill and temperament delicately to distinguish between the Marquesan, "annoying and attractive, wild, shy, and refined," and the "greedy, hardy, enterprising" Paumotuan; between the "soft and gracious" islander of Apemana and the more violent resident of Butaritari.

Sad and pitiful, even to the unimpressionable, must be the picture of the rapidly declining Marquesan race. "To judge by the eye, there is no race more viable, and yet death reaps them with both hands." The figures seem incredible, but Stevenson found them more and more to be believed with increased experience. "The tribe of Hapaa," he writes, "is said to have numbered some four hundred, when the smallpox came and reduced them by one-fourth. Six months later a woman developed tubercular consumption; the disease spread like a fire about the valley, and in less than a year two survivors, a man and a woman, fled from that new-created solitude. A similar Adam and Eve may some day wither among new races, the tragic residue of Britain. When I first heard this story the date staggered me; but I am now inclined to think it possible. Early in the year of my visit, for example, or late the year before, a first case of phthisis appeared in a household of seventeen persons, and by the month of August, when the tale was told me, one soul survived, and that was a boy who had been absent at his schooling." There is little to wonder at in the deep melancholy of this dying people, in their ceasing to work, and ceasing to sing, in their motto, "the coral waxes, the palm grows, and man departs," in the folding of hands predestined to premature rest. "The thought of death sits down with him to meat and rises with him from his bed; he lives and breathes under a shadow of mortality awful to support; and he is so inured to the apprehension that he greets the reality with relief. He does not even seek to support a disappointment; at an affront, at a breach of one of his fleeting and communistic love affairs, he seeks an instant refuge in the grave." In his search for the reason of a general depopulation among the South Sea Islands Stevenson arrives by an ingenious course of reasoning at a very plausible, and quite possibly a just, conclusion—that "where there have been fewest changes, important or unimportant, salutary or hurtful, the race survives. Where there have been most, important or unimportant, salutary or hurtful, there it perishes. Each change, however small, augments the sum of new conditions to which the race has to become inured." This of course raises the problem of the missionaries, which from this point of view is an extremely serious one, and one which Stevenson approaches with some caution. "It is easy," he says, "to blame the missionary."

But it is his business to make changes. It is surely his business, for example, to prevent war; and yet I have instanced war itself as one of the elements of health. On the other hand, it were perhaps easy for the missionary to proceed more gently and to regard every change as an affair of weight. I take the average missionary; I am sure I do him no more than justice when I suppose that he would hesitate to bombard a village, even in order to convert an archipelago. Experience begins to show us (at least in Polynesian islands) that change of habit is bloodier than a bombardment."

The latter half of the volume describes Stevenson's residence in the Gilbert Islands, "a remote and little-known coral group in the Western Pacific." When he was there the Gilberts were under independent native rule; they have since been annexed by Great Britain—a fact that adds both value and interest to the description.

The establishment in Apemama makes, perhaps, the most curious picture. Apemama, unlike its neighbors in the South Seas, was "a close island," ruled by a despotic sovereign whose aspect is to the general reader more amusing than it can possibly have been to his native subjects or to his foreign visitors. It was a piece of rare good luck based on the expressiveness of his countenance that Stevenson was permitted to remain. One white man after another, missionaries, cooks, and agents, had been dismissed as "no good." Stevenson figured as "one of the Old Men of England," whose mission was to report upon Tembinok's dominion to Queen Victoria. His reception was as follows:

"As we sat at meals, he (the King) took us in series and fixed upon each, for near a minute at a time, the same hard and thoughtful stare. As he thus looked he seemed to forget himself, the subject, and the company, and to become absorbed in the process of his thought; the look was wholly impersonal. I have seen the same in the eyes of portrait painters. The counts upon which whites have been deported are mainly four: Cheating Tembinok, meddling overmuch with copra, which is the source of his wealth and one of the sinews of his power; 'peaking,' and political intrigue. I felt guiltless upon all, but how to show it? I would not have taken copra in a gift; how to express that quality by my dinner-table bearing? The rest of the party shared my innocence and my embarrassment. They shared also in my mortification when, after two whole mealtimes and the odd moments of an afternoon devoted to this reconnoitring, Tembinok took his leave in silence. Next morning the same undisguised study, the same silence, was resumed; and the second day had come to its maturity before I was informed abruptly that I had stood the ordeal. 'I look your eye. You good man. You no lie,' said the King: A doubtful compliment to a writer of romance. Later he explained he did not quite judge by the eye only, but the mouth as well." When the time of their departure came, the tyrannous King, having learned that his estimate was correct, felt deep depression. "You no see King cry before. King all the same man; feel bad, he cry. I very sorry." And the next morning the story went abroad that the King had wept.

In attempting a notice of this most notable book, one might as well stop in one place as another, no page seeming the right one to neglect. Surely, with Stevenson to chronicle and La Farge to portray, the South Sea Islands should count themselves happy in their passage into history. Surely, too, it was a kindly fate that let so eager an observer spend his last days in the place from which he wrote with his curiously clear pre-vision:

Let now your soul in this substantial world
Some anchor strike. Be here the body moored;
This spectacle immutably from now
The picture in your eye; and when time strikes,
And the green scene goes on the instant blind,
The ultimate helpers, where your horse to-day
Conveyed you dreaming, bear your body dead.

*IN THE SOUTH SEAS. Being an Account of Experiences and Observations in the Marquesas, Paumotus, and Gilbert Islands in the Course of Two Cruises on the Yacht Casco (1888) and the Schooner Equator, (1889.) By Robert Louis Stevenson. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MR. FORBES'S RECOLLECTIONS.*

Mr. Forbes, as a chronicler of battles, has distinguished merit. But then, too, he has a literary side, as may be seen by that pretty and sad story of his, called "Matrimony Under Fire," which, for all you know, may be really true. Feldwebel had just married Minna, and three short days after the wedding he was killed when the Prussians stormed Spicherin—and they found the gallant soldier holding the photograph of his wife in his hand.

An amusing story relates how Mr. Forbes saved France. He calls the place where the incident happened "St. Meuse." Following out his duties, it was Mr. Forbes's business to know both the Germans and French. The Prussians holding St. Meuse, peace having been declared, they were to exacuate it. Because Mr. Forbes had friends who were both Teutons and Gauls, his condition, when the Germans were to leave, might have brought trouble to him. The war correspondent wore a long beard and looked more German than English, and so he might have been mobbed when St. Meuse was freed of the Prussians. M. le Maire was mightily distressed. Most ingenuously, he suggested a compromise. If Mr. Forbes would only cut off his beard, then his honor, as a civic Frenchman, might be saved. This the war correspondent agreed to do, and then received the highest praise. He had made a sacrifice to public opinion—and certainly if Mr. Forbes had had stronger friends in France, he might have been decorated.

Long association with the Pickelhaubes in camp and in action permits the author to describe the German rank and file. Officers were too much inclined to arrogance and an apparent disdain of the French, but as to the rank and file, they rarely gave voice to scorn. Concerning the French, Mr. Forbes writes: "Ever since the war journalists, authors, and public opinion generally have hammered it into the French nation that if it were not to be a traitor to its patriotism the first article of its creed must be hatred of the German."

In Indian matters Mr. Forbes tells of Cawnpore and "Lucknow of To-day," and these accounts are replete with reminiscences of the mutiny. An excellent study is the one entitled "Bismarck Before and During the Franco-Prussian War." More than once the author describes meeting him on the battlefield. Just after the sanguinary day of Marsla-Tour, the Chancellor was trying to find Count Herbert Bismarck, who had been wounded. Mr. Forbes told the father where his son was, cared for in a farmyard. "He was greatly moved at the meeting with his son, but their interview was short." Then characteristically the Chancellor berated the surgeon because he had spared the poultry belonging to the Mariaville farmers, which Bismarck said ought to have been put under requisition for the wounded soldiers, and next he busied himself in ordering a supply of water for the hospitals. "I remember thinking him an exceedingly practical man." Mr. Forbes believes that it was the great old Wilhelm who invented a Bismarck. As to the Chancellor, with his "ferro et igni" phrase, which will forever stick to him, along with the author's laudation there are certain notes which are not of praise. Bismarck "had or affected a truculence which was simply brutal, its savagery intensified rather than mitigated by a bluff, boisterous bonhomie." It was not nice for him to say, when it was reported that Garibaldi with his free companions had been taken prisoners: "Thirteen thousand Franco-tireurs, who were not even Frenchmen, made prisoners! Why on earth were they not shot? In spite of his long pedigree and good blood Bismarck was not quite a gentleman in our sense of the word." We fancy that in the high tide of success such a man as was Bismarck might be given to bluster, and that his bark was worse than his bite.

Mr. Forbes's topics are many. You may read of Balaklava, Waterloo, of the courage of royalty, and no one reading him will question the bravery of the Romanoffs. These Russian Emperors may have brought great misery into this world, but a white-livered King or Emperor is generally an impossibility. Courage is a very common factor, belonging as much to a semi-savage as to a civilized race.

*CAMPS, QUARTERS, AND CASUAL PLACES. By Archibald Forbes. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75. 12mo.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S "RANCH LIFE"*

A new form of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's "Ranch Life," so that illustrations might add to original excellence, was exactly what was wanted, and so, in the best of style, with Mr. Remington as the picture maker, the present edition has been issued. If the cattle country of the West is fast being curtailed, something Mr. Roosevelt long ago prophesied, the greater, then, must be the interest felt in the nomadic, or pastoral, conditions of former years.

Generally it has been believed that by the term "pastoral" was meant that those who tended domestic animals were of a peculiarly mild and inoffensive habit. That would depend very much on the race of the people, their surroundings, and some very little on the character of the creatures to be herded. The tending of sheep might make a man peaceful, while he who had cattle under his charge might supposably have engendered quite different traits. The cowboy is not singular or peculiar to the United States. He exercised his calling long ago—in the remote past—and the modern American cowboy was found on the broad uplands of Central South America. His exact status in our own country, as he was found ten years ago in New-Mexico, part of Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Mr. Roosevelt describes in an admirable manner. There was a cowboy in Florida once, but that personage has to-day almost disappeared.

In this volume may be found described the round-up, life on the ranch, the curious frontier types, the camp, and chapters on the game of the West, and all told in the happiest and clearest way. There are no tenderfoot impressions, for Mr. Roosevelt never was a gentleman amateur, but pitched in for the work he had chosen, and so became absolutely proficient.

Mr. Fred Remington's illustrations give a special physiognomy to the book, and from frontispiece, "The Round-Up," to the tailpiece, where the cowboy shouts "Adios!" good sound art work, characteristic of the men, the animals, and the situations, predominates.

*RANCH LIFE AND THE HUNTING TRAIL. By Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. Royal 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $2.50.

A MAD STORY.*

Basil Thompson seems to have taken somewhat to the plan of Daudet in his "Kings in Exile," where third-class potentates are the leading characters. As you read on, you finally make out what may be the drift of "A Court Intrigue." Perhaps the author is of the Fabian Society and wishes to hold up to ridicule the ways and manners of the anointed.

James Hatton, who is working his wheel through Brittany, comes across a curious château. He is met at the gate by an eccentric individual, who says that he is awaited with impatience, and who almost by force lugs the Englishman inside the grounds. Within the château is the so-called Francis, King of Etruria, surrounded by his councilors. Hatton soon finds out that everything is topsy-turvey in this Court. The gardener, when he weeds the grounds, pulls up the rose bushes. In the stables the horses are never groomed. The cooks produce impossible dishes. The keeper of the poultry can never find any eggs. There is a functionary presiding over the Court linen, and there is no laundry work.

There are amusing situations in the story, though the conclusion, showing pandemonium in a Bedlam and a conflagration at the château, is distressing.

*A COURT INTRIGUE. By Basil Thompson. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

TOPICS OUT OF MAGAZINES

American Women Attacked.

Cecil de Thierry, "who appears to be a New-Zealander," says The Spectator, contributes to The Contemporary Review for October a paper on American women, in which he indulges in some stirring and not altogether commonplace criticisms. What he calls the insatiableness of American women, the respect or fulsome flattery which they receive, the speed with which they pass from childhood to womanhood, all receive his unsparing disapproval. His condemnation is set forth with a vigor and excess of statement that will excite genuine amusement rather than resentment:

"They are as insatiable as Moloch, and as ungrateful as republics. They are luxuries for which man must pay with the sweat of his brow, affecting the while to regard it as a privilege. And, in a minor degree, the same is true of the average woman. She is a queen, the stranger is told—not a Queen whose life has in it more of pain than joy, in the aristocratic sense, but a Queen, as a vulgar democracy has conceived such a personage should be—luxurious, beautiful, indifferent to everything but her own comfort. In 'effete old monarchies,' one Queen is found to answer the purpose of her existence to the entire satisfaction of her subjects and the world, but in America there are hundreds of thousands of them, and not one maid of honor among them all.

"But the homage paid to them is not quite so voluntary as it seems. No one knows better than the American woman how to demand those privileges she has grown to consider as her rights, and if it could only be brought home to her, it is one of the least hopeful signs that her supremacy will be of long duration. She is a human orchid, who requires an artificial atmosphere in which to bloom. Hence money, and plenty of it, is essential to her existence. In an indirect way, therefore, she is responsible for the trusts and rings, and other repulsive features of the race for fortune in every State of the Union. Nor is extravagance confined to the rich. It is as general among all classes as gambling.

"It is in social intercourse that the American woman is seen at her best, and, it may be added, at her worst. In a country where the political field is largely occupied by the 'boss' and the Irish agitator, and the importance of the army, navy, and civil service dwarfed by the pretensions of the millionaire, it is the only outlet for her ambition outside of the literary and artistic arena. That it is so regarded by the great mass of the people is proved by the nature of the American girl's education. She must be amusing at all costs. She must be a past-master in the mysteries of raillery, too often at the expense of earnestness and sweetness. She must never be at a loss for a reply; thus her retorts are as crushing as they are merciless. Even her coolness tends to the same end. It would not carry her through the ordeal of Ann Askew, or enable her to surpass the achievements of Lady Derby or Blanche, Lady Arundel. But the worst that can be said of her in her social character is her tendency to ostentation and extravagance. She is also too fond of making paltry class distinctions and of giving dress the importance of birth in Europe."

Mr. Carnegie's Confidence.

The North American Review, under Mr. David A. Munro's editorship, is continuing with tact and intelligence the policy now long in force in the conduct of that magazine. He prints papers by men who have weight on topics in which the best minds of the country are interested. The present number contains a paper by Andrew Carnegie on "The Ship of State Adrift," in which he expresses confidence in the success of the sound-money party at the election in November:

"The challenge thrown down by the reckless assembly at Chicago is accepted, and as the war for the Union was fought through to the end, so this war must be. The strife is mortal; one or the other must perish, for law and license cannot co-exist.

"The great party which sprang to the defense of the Union is again in line of battle, ready to fight for the preservation of all that makes that Union worth fighting for—the reign of law, order, honesty; and, as in the war for the Union, so in this war for the rights, liberties, and safeguards of the Constitution, under the Union, and for honest money, that party finds at its side, fully abreast and equally loyal, the mass of sterling men of the Democratic Party who hold party subordinate to country. That these united forces are to succeed against all who may oppose is not to be doubted; for government of the people, for the people, and by the people, under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, is not to perish from the face of the earth.

"For several years the Ship of State has drifted; she drifts no longer. The danger ahead is seen; all hands are aroused; new men are about to take command; a change of course has been decided upon. Among the breakers she still struggles, but she has been among breakers before; there was no thought of giving up the ship then; there is none now. At midnight, Nov. 3, there shall be heard ringing out upon the darkness the sweetest words that can come to the tempest tossed: 'All's well!' Not one who has cast his vote for law, order, and honesty will consider whether he be Republican or Democrat, but every one will feel he is an American."

Growth of Cities to Go On.

Col. Francis V. Greene's paper in Scribner's Magazine, discussing the problem presented in the formation of a government for Greater New-York, contains a paragraph relative to the future growth of cities, which sets forth reasons for the continuance of this growth rather than its retardation. He says:

"The cause of this migration to cities is found in the marvelous results of applied physical science, which are the chief distinguishing characteristics of the nineteenth century. The partial annihilation of time and space by the application of electricity and steam has made possible vast commercial enterprises, which are all managed from cities, and the wealth which these enterprises have created has brought in its train the encouragement of literature, art, and the refinements of civilization, whose home is naturally at the centres of population and thought.

"These various causes are not only still in action, but they are increasing in force, and the growth of cities is destined to increase rather than diminish. The difficulties of food supply, which hindered this growth in the Middle Ages, have all disappeared, and the depopulation of cities from time to time by fire and the plague is no longer possible, in consequence of the improved methods of subduing fires and the advance of sanitary knowledge and science. So that there are now no physical obstacles to check their growth.

"Whether, therefore, we like it or not, whether it is for good or ill, the rapid increase of great cities is a fact which must be dealt with. It is no more possible to check or retard it than it is possible—even if it were desirable—to restrict universal suffrage or to send the Southern negroes back to Africa. The problem of governing these cities is one which must be faced and solved."

Tillman Writes on the Campaign.

Senator Tillman having had an opportunity to say something in an English periodical, The National Review, he contributes to the October number a paper laudatory of Bryan, fierce in his denunciations of banks and manufacturers, and confident of the election of Bryan. Here are some of his remarks:

"Bryan declares the people are too poor to come to see him; therefore he is going to see them; and if his strength holds out, he is going from State to State until the 1st of November. Aside from the influence of personal contact and gratification of the people at being courted, leaving out of account the inspiration of political independence, the Democratic candidate, untainted by connection with syndicates and banks and millionaire manufacturers, appeals to the sensibilities and admiration of his countrymen by a simplicity of manner and eloquence of utterance rarely equaled. His daily speeches of one or two columns are telegraphed all over the Union. The suffering masses are enthused as they have never been before in their lives. The Republicans have unlimited money, and will use it without scruple to buy all the votes they can, but the Australian ballot law in most of the States protects the individual voter from the dictation of his boss or the delivery of his vote, should he sell it. It is a battle between capital and labor, a battle between the yeomanry of the country and the wage earners of the cities against the domination of money.

"The campaign has opened in all the States, and thousands of speakers on both sides are at work day and night. The people, even at this early day, two months before the election, turn out by the thousands at any and every opportunity to hear the issues discussed. It is a campaign of education, sure enough, and so far as I can judge the Democrats have the best of it, and Bryan's chances are far brighter than McKinley's. The wish may be father to the thought, but I myself have been in the Northern States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, and of my own knowledge I can say the number of Republicans who are leaving their party to vote for Bryan is astonishing.

"Now, to give a clear idea of the strength of the respective sides: The Electoral College is composed of 447 members, and it takes 224 to choose a President. The States south of the Potomac and the Ohio and west of the Mississippi have a combined vote of 231, enough to elect. While the Republicans claim several of these States, and all the rest, the Democrats are confident of carrying not only these, but they are counting on Illinois and Indiana with certainty, and are hopeful of carrying Michigan, New-York, and Maryland."

A Battle in China.

Gen. Edward F. Forrester is writing for The Cosmopolitan his personal reminiscences of the Tai-Ping rebellion. He became associated early with Gen. Frederick Ward in the organization of a force to aid the Imperialists in suppressing the revolt, and in his first paper, printed in the October number, describes the capture of one of the principal gates of Sung-Kiang, in which took place the first real battle of the force afterward known as the Ever-Victorious Army.

"With the utmost secrecy, we had moved into position our two twelve-pounder Napoleon guns and our light six-pounders. Ward and I had crept forward, and, having made sure of the position of our target by a close examination of gates and walls—the latter too high to permit of scaling—personally sighted the guns. Suddenly from out of the murky night belched the fire of our artillery. The rebels came running to the walls and filled every opening with the flame of musket and cannon. But our concentrated fire quickly battered down the massive outer gates, and with a rush our entire force was beneath the great archway.

"However, thanks to the excellent military engineers who lived in China centuries before Vauban was dreamed of, our difficulties had but just begun. We were under the archway and so protected from a direct fire, but not from innumerable "stink pots," which were swung beneath the arch, and which made our condition an almost intolerable one.

"As many thousand rebels as could safely be gathered occupied the top of the inner semicircle, ready to pour a murderous fire upon our men the instant they should debouch from the cover of the arch. The semicircle promised to be a veritable slaughter pen. We had brought with us twenty fifty-pound bags of powder, and now set about collecting bricks, wood, and other debris from the demolished outer gate, to serve as a backing for the powder. When all was in readiness, a rush was made, and, as we emerged from the protecting archway, the crest of the semicircle became a blaze of light, with its flanking rifles and jingals. Men staggered and fell on every side. An Englishman at my side had the entire top of his head blown off by a crashing iron ball. But never for an instant did our men falter, and, within a briefer space than it takes to tell it, we had placed our powder bags, and backed them with such material as we had been able to collect. The fuse had been lighted and we had hurried back to cover.

"Two, three, five minutes we waited—the fuse had been cut too long, and we feared that something had happened to prevent its ignition. But just as the suspense was becoming decidedly uncomfortable, the roar came, and before the fragments had ceased to fly we were rushing forward to capture the gateway.

"In the thick smoke which covered everything we found ourselves before barriers that were still upright. These gates were made of heavy teak wood, covered on both sides with thin iron plates, with hinges and bolts of such great thickness that nothing but gunpowder could shake them. For a moment we were in despair. We discovered, however, that one of the double gates had been forced in a couple of feet, leaving a space through which a man might pass. It was no time for hesitation. Through the opening we could perceive the arms of the rebels hastening back to the gate. Before half a dozen men were through they were beset by hundreds. Their companions followed to what seemed certain death, and, even after our entire battalion had passed the barrier, the hardest work was yet to come. With our numbers weakened by death and wounds, we began to climb the inner wall, before an enemy that simply swarmed whenever a foothold made fighting possible. Step by step we advanced up the inclined passageway which led to the top, forty feet above, both swords and revolvers doing constant duty, until the way was strewn with corpses.

"Not fewer than 4,000 men were massed over this gateway, and for two hours the conflict was uncertain. But 128 of our men remained alive out of our entire force, and of these only 27 were without wounds. During part of the fight I had been suffering from a shattered thighbone, but had, nevertheless, been able to use my revolver. The Tai-Pings fought with desperation, but our Sharp's repeating carbines (the only breechloaders then known) and Colt's revolvers were deadly.

"Gen. Ward established his headquarters at the Confucian Temple. He little dreamed when we took possession that he had found both a home and a tomb, for it was to this beautiful temple that I was later on to carry the General's body, and beneath its roof the Imperial Government was to grant it the extraordinary honor of a final resting place."

Richelieu's Services to France.

James Breck Perkins, who has long resided in France in order to study the history of that country at first hand and who has written historical books that are held in esteem, contributes to The Chautauquan for October a paper on the character of Richelieu, in which he says:

"No one suspected the career that awaited him; he was thought to be able, unscrupulous, and faithful to his own interests, even when those required him to be false to his friends. All this was true, but when he had at last obtained the power for which he had intrigued so long, only death could loosen his iron grasp of it; for seventeen years the history of Richelieu is the history of France.

"The greatest statesman that France has produced was not loved by her people; though he did much to increase the power and glory of his country, never was he dear to his countrymen. A stern, unwavering man, he was hated by the nobility, whose turbulence he checked, and many of whose members he sent to the block, and to the common people he seemed a ruler under whom wars were frequent and taxes were heavy: King, noble, and peasant experienced a common feeling of relief when the great Cardinal was no more.

"Certainly he had done well for France, and his dying words were justified: he had no enemies but those of the State. It was due to Richelieu more than any other man that France obtained the position of overshadowing influence upon the Continent which she occupied during two centuries. He did not change the nature of French institutions, but he consolidated the system he found, and he made the French monarchy a thoroughly organized and powerful Government.

"Richelieu stands in the history of France as Bismarck will stand in that of Germany, a man of unswerving purpose, knowing no scruples in advancing his country's interests, and possessing in the highest degree the qualities of the statesman—prophetic vision, unfailing sagacity, and an iron will."

Max Muller's Musical Education.

Max Müller knows not a little of music. His education in that art began so early that he cannot remember passing through any drudgery. As long as he can remember he could play, and he was destined to become a musician "till I went to the university, and Mendelssohn advised me to keep to Greek and Latin." Thus he writes in a paper printed in The Cosmopolitan for October, adding that he was "born and brought up in Dessau, a small German town, in an oasis of oak trees where the Elbe and the Mulde meet, a town then overflowing with music." He has found in his musical knowledge much consolation and pleasure:

"And besides being a constant source of the highest enjoyment to me, music has often helped me in my pilgrimage through life. Both in Paris and later on in London, many a house was open to me which would have remained closed to a mere scholar. Musicians also always took an interest in the son of the poet, Wilhelm Müller, whose songs had been set to music, not only by Schubert, but by many other popular composers. I well remember, when telling Jenny Lind whose son I was, she held up her hands and said: 'What? the son of the poet of the "Müllerlieder"! Now sit down," she said, "and let me sing you the "Schöne Müllerin."' And she began to sing, and sang all the principal songs of that sad idyll, just moving her head and hands a little, but really acting the whole story as no actress on the stage could have acted it. It was a perfect tragedy, and it has remained with me for life. Stockhausen also, who, as I saw too late, has just been celebrating his seventieth birthday) once sang the 'Winterreise' to me in the same way, but as I had to accompany him I had only half the pleasure, though even that was great.

"Many a time have I watched young Schumann walking alone in the neighborhood of Leipsic, being unexpectedly met by a young lady, both looking not so happy as I thought under the circumstances they ought. This went on for some time, till at last, as usual, the severe or flinty-hearted father had to give way, and allow a marriage which certainly for many years was the realization of the most perfect happiness, till it ended in a terrible tragedy. There was the seed of madness in the genius of Schumann as in that of so many really great men, and in an access of mania he sought and found rest where Ophelia sought and found it.

"I did not see much of Schumann or of Mme. Schumann in later life, though in concerts in London I often admired her exquisite rendering of her husband's compositions. I only recollect Schumann as a young man sitting generally in a corner of the orchestra and listening to one of his works being performed under Mendelssohn's direction. I remember his very large head, his drooping eyes; I hardly ever remember a smile on his face. And yet the man must have been satisfied, if not happy, and he lived to see his own creations admired more even than those of Mendelssohn. He lived to see his critics turned into admirers; in fact, he educated his public, and gained a place for that thoughtful, wistful, almost metaphysical music which is peculiarly his own."

The Rewards of Journalism.

In The Westminster Review Fred Wilson, himself a journalist apparently, writes of journalism as a profession in England. A good portion of the article is concerned with the least successful men who engage in that pursuit; but the opening paragraphs present a brighter, even an inspiring, picture. Here are some of the rewards which journalism has secured to men in that country:

"Journalism as a means of personal elevation in social, commercial, and political life has proved one of the greatest levers of the age. Those who would have otherwise remained obscure and comparatively unknown to any outside their own limited circles, whose fortunes would have retained microscopical proportions, and whose genius would have been undeveloped and therefore unappreciated, have by the powerful agency of the press loomed large in the public eye, been blessed with swollen coffers, and enabled to bestow their blessings on the community.

"Many of the giants of the literary world to-day have risen from the very lowest rung of the journalistic ladder, their present popularity and the great demand for their writings being the ultimate issues of well-sustained experience acquired in a round of reportorial exercises or the curriculum of a modest editorial training. Some of our leading financiers, politicians, philosophers, and philanthropists are but prosperous journalists, providing instances of what one of the most important machineries of the State can do for enterprising men. To be set upon pedestals of public eminence for catering for the entertainment and instruction of the public is their reward for virtuous labor.

"As it is now so it was in the beginning of what may be termed the press life of this country, which, like many other modern institutions, is contemporaneous with Queen Victoria's reign. What a large number of men, for example, then started upon a successful career armed only with the material implements of a reporter's notebook and pencil. Many fortunate occupants of the Press Gallery in the House of Commons have found that hallowed journalistic sanctum the nursery of literary, social, and political greatness. Among a very large number we have only to recall the names of such well-known men as Dr. Johnson, Sir James Macintosh, Thomas Barnes, William Black, S. C. Hall, John Payne Collier, William Hazlitt, Allan Cunningham, Charles Dickens, Shirley Brooks, and Mr. Justice Talfourd, all of whom were Parliamentary reporters, to substantiate the truth of this statement, and to realize how much the world, and especially the English-speaking race, owe to the talented but sometimes discredited Fourth Estate."

The Value of an Index.

Was it Darwin who said: "I do not want to read Mr. ——'s books. He has the reputation for accuracy. It is his index which will be valuable to me"? Indexes or indices are made by people who pay special attention to this kind of drudgery. Somebody writes: "Any one can write a book; only an author can make the index." There is nothing more annoying to those who work with books than to have carefully read a volume, then to be positive that a certain subject was treated therein, and to waste an hour in hunting for it in the index and not find anything about it.

ROSEBERY ON BURNS AGAIN

His Address at the Paisley Memorial Unveiling.

On Saturday, Sept. 26, the Earl of Rosebery unveiled a statue of Robert Burns, which had recently been erected at Paisley, in Scotland. The money with which the statue was purchased was raised from a series of open-air concerts given each year by a choir of lads and girls from the Paisley mills. The amount realized was about $7,500. The statue is the work of a London sculptor, Frederick W. Pomeroy. It represents the poet leaning in a musing attitude, with pencil and notebook in hand, on the mold of a wooden plow of the period. Lord Rosebery, in unveiling the statue, said:

It is not easy for me to speak about Burns, for I have spoken about him so recently and so fully, but I am glad to come here to-day to unveil yet another statue in his honor. The statue is significant in at least two respects. In the first place, it is produced, fitly enough, by melody, as I understand, for this effigy is the outcome of popular music which, while it has at the moment charmed the hearts of thousands, has left a permanent embodiment here.

This figure is, in fact, "petrified music." No apter memorial could have been found of the sweet singer of Scotland. In the second place, we citizens of Paisley always remember that a great master of phrases once bade the world, in words so familiar that you might almost adapt them as your motto, "Keep your eye on Paisley." When Paisley, then, takes action of this kind, it may be assumed that her purpose is notable and well considered. After a century of deliberation, during ninety years at least of which Paisley has had one and sometimes more Burns clubs annually expatiating upon the poet, and during the whole of which she has been, I doubt not, watching for an opportunity, Paisley has determined to erect a statue to Burns, and, looking round at the many that already exist, has determined that hers should be unique.

And so this statue may be described, when we consider the means taken to provide the money.

Moreover, the opportunity has come. Nine years ago, for reasons which I will presently touch upon, there might have been a more suitable moment; but this year, when we commemorate Burns's death—this year, too, which Burns looked forward to as the test of his immortality—offers a fitting occasion for this deliberate memorial. It is well, I think, in the case of a great genius, that some memorials should be deliberate, and that some should be immediate. It has recently been alleged in connection with the memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson first, that his works are his best memorial; and secondly, that it would be well to wait and see how these works endure. In answer to the first contention, I would submit that it would put an end to memorials altogether, except in cases where they would be injurious. It would put an end to memorials of any worthy and enduring fame, and would encourage them only in the case of spurious and fleeting reputations. And as to the second contention, I would urge this, that it is well enough for the genius, but is not sufficient for the generation in which he lived. They will be taunted with want of appreciation, as were the contemporaries of Burns, if they do not, as soon as may be, testify that they realized the fact that a genius had dwelt among them. * * *

We often please ourselves with fancies of what such-and-such a character would look like if he walked into the room where we are sitting. It is, perhaps, a vain effort, for our surroundings baffle us. How can we fancy Moses, or Homer, or Caesar, or St. Paul, or Atila, or Peter the Hermit walking into our library? The mere furniture scares the idea. Luther in his monk's dress we can conceive; the dress remains unchanged. And when we get down to the era of portraiture, we can strain our imaginations to see the subjects of Holbein and Rembrandt, and Vandyck walking out of their frames, and so on to our own time, until we can realize men who never existed, such as Pickwick or Colonel Newcome, or even Squire Western or Moses Primrose, without a wrench. The difficulty really lies not in the form or face of a man, but in the embodiment of the inexplicable force called genius. You can realize, perhaps, the face; what none can realize is the manner and degree in which genius animated it. Their eyes did not always gleam, their nostrils did not always dilate, their lips did not always curl—perhaps they never did; they were not always the figures portrayed for us in works of imagination—perhaps they never were. But, nevertheless, one could not be with them for long without seeing in their faces that they were different from their fellows. What, then, was Burns like, so far as we can tell? We have, as it happens, few more vivid portraits of Burns than that sketched in your own town.

A hundred and nine years ago Burns visited Paisley. Nine years ago would have been the centenary of that visit and perhaps the fittest opportunity for erecting this statue. The recollection of one who saw him then is distinct, "of a big, stout, athletic man of a brown, ruddy complexion, broad chested, erect, and standing firmly on his legs, which perhaps were rather clumsy, though hid in yellow top boots. His dress was a blue coat and buckskin breeches, and his caste seemed what we should now style that of a gentleman farmer." But the observer was struck with a certain gloominess that seemed to have possession of his countenance and general bearing. As he stood at noonday in the street, an ardent admirer, who readily recognized him from his portrait, took him home. Burns then made the remark that "perhaps people were apt to attach more merit to poetry than was its due, for that after all it was only natural ideas expressed in melodious words." There we see the true poetic nature, for poetry is much more than this, but as it freely flowed from Burns, it seemed little or nothing. But there are a score of word-portraits of Burns. Walter Scott's, so well known, is one of the best. Here is the last living one, and one of the most curious:

"He was brought back in a covered spring cart, and when he alighted at the foot of the street in which he lived he could scarcely stand upright. He reached his door with difficulty; he stooped much, and there was a visible change in his looks. Some may think it not unimportant to know that he was at that time dressed in a blue coat, with the undress nankeen pantaloons of the Volunteers, and that his neck, which was inclining to be short, caused his hat to turn up behind in the manner of the shovel hats of the Episcopal clergy. Truth obliges me to add that he was not fastidious about his dress." And here is the last: "He lay in a plain, unadorned coffin, with a linen sheet drawn over his face, and on the bed and around the body herbs and flowers were thickly strewn according to the usage of the country. He was wasted somewhat by long illness, but death had not changed the swarthy hue of his face, which was uncommonly dark and deeply marked. The dying pang was visible in the lower part, but his broad and open brow was pale and serene, and around it his sable hair lay in masses slightly touched with gray and inclined more to wave than curl."

You at Paisley, then, have a word photograph of the poet which will survive many statues; but it is well to have a statue, too. It is well that men as they walk the street, as they pursue the toil or the business which binds them so close to the earth, should be able to lift their eyes to a figure which raises them in a moment from the terrestrial to the celestial. For genius is in itself celestial, a something spiritual, unsubstantial, infinite, above and beyond ordinary mortality. And besides genius, this effigy recalls much to raise us—patriotism, tenderness, contempt of money, sympathy, humanity. It is for these that the affection of Scotland, as apart from admiration, clusters round Burns. I think, indeed, that the greatest of the many debts we Scotchmen of the latter end of the nineteenth century owe to Burns is that he keeps enthusiasm alive. It is impossible to overestimate that debt, for though a nation cannot live on enthusiasm alone, it is its salt and its savor. Without it we degenerate and decay. For an individual, indeed, it seems nobler to fail with it than to succeed without it.

Great, indeed, are its virtues. It was enthusiasm that sent forth the Crusades, that nerved the French Revolution to beat back the world, and Burke, single-handed, to breast the French Revolution. It was enthusiasm that freed our slaves and made Italy a nation. Everywhere it is a rare and Divine force, a sublime gas that may raise you to the stars or explode you. Guided by wisdom, it may achieve the impossible, and it is well to remember this now when a wave of moral passion is sweeping over the land, and we see, what we can see in no other country, a nation alight with disinterested moral enthusiasm, with a towering indignation against the oppressor and a glowing sympathy for the oppressed. Some of us have feared that a numbness was creeping over our people, and that the spirit which animated Cromwell, Drake, and Byron was paralyzed or dead.

But this has been a great awakening, and putting all controversial matters of policy on one side, whatever may be the result, I, for one, rejoice to see that the Britain which has always been the foe of the oppressor, the friend and shelter of the oppressed, is unchanged and unchangeable.

We have proved we have hearts in a cause; we are noble still. It is to Burns that we owe our perennial supply, as distinguished from gusts and flashes, of this precious quality. To Burns we owe it that we canny long-headed Scots do not stagnate into prose. His genius and character are the gulf stream which prevents our freezing into apathy and material life. The Scottish character is proud and reserved. We want a hero who will keep us warm. Wallace and Bruce are too remote. Knox wants a little warming himself. Mary, Queen of Scots, does not unite us all. Scott, though we all love him, is not so compact or picturesque as Burns. He never fails us. We rally regularly and constantly to his summons and his shrine. His lute awakens our romance, and charms the sunless spirits of darkness. His is the influence that maintains an abiding glow in our dour character. Do you remember the line that Blackie quoted on his deathbed?—"The psalms of David and the songs of Burns—but the Psalmist first," he added. Those were the last words of that brave intellect and typical Scot, and they contain the secret of many a Scottish character. Strangers may wonder at our worship, but these do not understand the enthusiasm excited by a sympathy that survives time and the grave, or the pride that cherishes a national and immortal heirloom.

THE COMING BOOK SEASON.

A better condition having been announced on Oct. 5 as existing among the leading publishers, a fairly good business has now set in. The lists of Messrs. Appleton & Co., The Century Company, Charles Scribner's Sons, Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., the Macmillan Company, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., and Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. having been printed, other desirable books now listed or ready for publication are presented in this issue of the literary and art supplement as follows:

G. P. Putnam's Sons' List.

"The Historical Development of Modern Europe," by Charles M. Andrews, two volumes, with maps, octavo; "The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine," by Lindley M. Keasbey, with maps, octavo; "Traill's History of Social Life in England," from the accession of George I. to the battle of Waterloo; "The Writings of Thomas Paine," edited by Moncure D. Conway; "Writings of Thomas Jefferson," edited by Paul L. Ford; "The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King"; "The Life of Christopher Columbus," by Washington Irving; "Robert Bruce, and the Struggle for Scottish Independence," by Sir Herbert Maxwell; "Story of Bohemia," by C. Edmund Maurice; "The Story of Canada," by J. G. Bourinot; "The Story of the Balkan States," by W. Miller; "Bracebridge Hall; or, the Humorists," by Washington Irving, surrey edition, two volumes, large octavo; "Constantinople," by Edmondo de Amicis, octavo; "Amicis's Holland and Spain," "Rome of To-day and Yesterday. The Pagan City," by John Dennie; "The Country of Horace and Virgil," by Gaston Boissier; Lenthéric's "The Riviera: Ancient and Modern," and Boissier's "Rome and Pompeii"; "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages," by George Haven Putnam; "Ancient Ideals," by Henry Osborn Taylor," two volumes; "Studies in Interpretation," Clough—Keats—Matthew Arnold, by William Henry Hudson; "American Orations," by the late Alexander Johnston; "The Student's Diary," edited by C. W. Wendte; "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors," "The Literary Movement in France During the Nineteenth Century," by Georges Pellissier; "The Five Great Sceptical Dramas," by the Rev. John Owen; "The Final War," by Louis Tracy; "About Children; What Men and Women Have Said," by Rose Porter; "Concerning Friendship; An Every-day Book," by Elizabeth Atkins Stone; "Essays in French History," by J. E. Farmer; "The Maker of Moons," by Robert W. Chambers; "An Uncrowned King," by Sydney C. Grier; "A Princetonian," a story of undergraduate life at the College of New-Jersey, by James Barnes; the Mohawk Edition of the works of James Fenimore Cooper, "Hopkins's Pond and Other Sketches," by Robert T. Morris; "Sir Knight of the Golden Pathway," by Anna S. P. Duryea; "Stories and Legends from Washington Irving," illustrated; "The Long Walls," an American boy's adventures in Greece; "The Boy Hunters," "The Bush Boys," "The Young Voyagers," by Capt. Mayne Reid; "Lawns and Gardens," by N. Jönsson Rose; "Parakites," a treatise on the making and flying of tailless kites, by Gilbert T. Woglom; "A Text Book for Training Schools for Nurses," by P. M. Wise, M. D.; "The History of Economics," by Henry Dunning Macleod; "The War of the Standards. Coin and Credit Versus Coin Without Credit," by Judge Albion W. Tourgée; "A General Freight and Passenger Post," by James Lewis Cowles; "Municipal Reforms in the United States," by Thomas C. Devlin; "Songs Without Answer," poems, by Irene Putnam; "The Incas," the children of the sun, by Tilford Groesbeck, with an introduction by Clement Roberts Markham; "Notes and Half-Notes," poems, by Frank E. Sawyer; "Beaux and Belles," poems, by Arthur Grissom; "Vigiliae," by M. Elizabeth Crouse; "Echoes from the Mountain," by C. E. D. Phelps; "In My Lady's Name," poems, compiled by Charles W. Moulton.

Edward Arnold's Announcements.

"The Palace on the Moor," by E. Davenport Adams, square 8vo., $1; "The Cruise of the Antarctic," by H. J. Bull, large 8vo., $4; "The Early Chartered Companies, A. D. 1296-1858," by George Cawston and A. H. Keane, F. R. G. S., large crown 8vo., $3.50; "Early English Furniture," by Mrs. Warren Clouston, crown 4to.; "Treasury of Minor British Poetry," by J. Churton Collins, 8vo., $2.50; "The Plant-Lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare," by Henry N. Ellacombe, crown 8vo., $3.50; "The Exploration of the Caucasus," by Douglas W. Freshfield, 8vo., $20; "Persia Revisited," by Gen. Sir Thomas Edwin Gordon, 8vo., $3; "Great Public Schools," large 12mo., $1; "The Snow Queen and Other Tales," by Hans Christian Andersen, 4to, $1; "Tales from Hans Andersen," small, $1; "Old English Glasses," by Albert Hartshorne, M. A., royal 4to, $15; "A Book About Roses," by the Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, 12mo., $1.25; "A Little Tour in Ireland," by "Oxonian" (Dean Hole), illustrated by John Leech, $1.50; "Fancy Dresses Described," by Ardern Holt, 1 vol., 8vo.; "The Religions of India," by Edward Washburn Hopkins, 8vo., $2.50; "Toby's Promise," Children's Hour Series, by A. M. Hopkinson, $1; "Fifty Lunches," by Col. A. Kenney-Herbert, 12mo., 75 cents; "How Dick and Molly Saw England," by M. H. Cornwall-Legh, small 8vo., $1.50; "Life the Accuser," a novel, 12mo., $1.50; "Wagner's Heroines," by Constance Maud, 8vo., $1.25; "Habit and Instinct," by Prof. C. Lloyd-Morgan, demy 8vo., $4; "Interludes," a new novel by Maud Oxenden, 8vo., $1.50; "The Chances of Death and Other Studies in Evolution," by Karl Pearson, M. A., 1 vol., 8vo., $4; "Through the Sub-Arctic Forest," 8vo., $4; "Fifty Years' Reminiscences of India," by Lieut. Col. W. Pollock, 8vo., $4; "The Adventures of My Life," by Henri Rochefort, 2 vols., 8vo., $7.50; "The Life of a Fox," by Thomas Smith, $4 and $10; "A Reluctant Evangelist," by Alice Spinner, 8vo., $1.50; "The Waverley Novels," Sir Walter Scott, 48 vols.; "In and Beyond the Himalayas," by S. J. Stone, 1 vol., 8vo., $4; "A Sporting Tour Through the North Part of England &c.," by Col. T. Thornton; "Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol," by the Hon. Lionel Tollemache; "One of God's Dilemmas," by Alice Upward, $1; "The Bayonet That Came Home," by N. Wynne Williams, 8vo., $1.25.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE. By Daniel Defoe. Edited by Kate Stephens. 12mo. New-York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company. 50 cents.

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FAMOUS AMERICAN ACTORS OF TO-DAY. Edited by Frederic Edward McKay and Charles E. L. Wingate. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

The New-York Times Sunday Magazine Supplement.

ILLUSTRATED WITH HALF-TONE PICTURES AND PORTRAITS.

The issue of to-morrow, Oct. 18, will contain many attractive features, among others:

A Full-Page Portrait of Seth Low
in cap and gown, as President of Columbia University.

Pictures from the Schools.
Flash-light photographs of over-crowded classrooms, also of a training school for girls. Portrait of Principal Stitt of Grammar School No. 89.

The Third Avenue Bridge.
Picture of this new highway over the Harlem, now in process of construction.

New-York Eighty Years Ago.
A comprehensive review of Mr. Haswell's book of recollections. Illustrated with pictures of old New-York buildings.

The Elephant in Central Park.
A photograph of Duchess and her keeper. History of the pachyderm.

Correct Positions for Cyclists.
With four pictures showing the right and wrong ways of riding a wheel.

Half-tone portraits of Senator J. K. Jones. The Czar and Czarina of Russia and their little daughter. Charles H. Haswell. George J. Gould. Alexander Freeman, New-York's oldest man. Dorothy Morton as O Mimosa San. Col. J. H. Mapleson. Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianiste. Coulson Kernahan, the novelist. Mrs. E. S. Mead.

A half-page picture of a scene from "The Geisha." The Liliputians as skirt dancers. Ruins of Mount Holyoke College. The Millard Fillmore mansion at Buffalo. The Bridges of Sighs in New-York and Venice. Fac simile of a postal card written by the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone two weeks ago.

A COMPLETE NOVELETTE.

The New-York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A LEARNED RUSSIAN COUNTESS.

She Is President of an Archaeological Association and Governs It Well.

Since the death of Count Alexei Uwarow, who founded the Russian Archeological Congress, all the affairs of that organization and its branches in all parts of the empire have been guided and controlled by his widow. The Countess Praskowja Ssergejewna Uwarow is described as wise, highly cultured, and intellectual, and is one of the most distinguished women in Russia, perhaps in Europe. She was a Princess Trubetzkoi, a member of one of the oldest Bojar families, and was only seventeen years old when she married Count Uwarow, whose scientific labors and studies she fully shared, sometimes also undertaking independent work of her own. Her best-known book is "The Christian Monuments of the Caucasus," the result of her journeys on foot and on horseback in that wild and mountainous country.

A saying of the Countess shows her mode of thought: "It is absolutely necessary for the healthy and normal development of the people of a country and of every race that they should have a sense of reverence and esteem for their ancestors, and learn to know and value the art productions of their native land and its inhabitants."

Countess Uwarow inherited from her husband the Presidency of the Archaeological Congress, and it is somewhat strange to see a woman leading scientific meetings. At the tenth annual meeting, just held at Riga, 600 delegates were present, of whom 150 were representatives of universities and academies and Directors of archives and museums. The most distinguished Russians present were Prof. Uspenski, Director of the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople; Prof. Anintichin of Moscow, an expert in ecclesiastical archaeology; Prof. Ilowaisky, historian; Prof. Zagorelli of St. Petersburg, well known for his knowledge of the monuments of the East, and Prof. Kerpetschnikow of Odessa, an authority on Byzantine monuments. From Germany came Prof. Virchow and his son Hans, Dr. Voss, and Dr. Kossing of Berlin, and other distinguished men.

The Countess is tall and distinguished looking. She wears her black hair simply folded in thick braids round her head. She dresses in a plain black dress and a gray hat and feathers. As President she listens attentively to the papers read, and clearly sums them up, adding practical comments. The Russians style her "der Herr (Mr.) President Frau Gräfin Uwarow." She presided at all the meetings of the congress, and was always the first to enter the hall and the last to leave it.

THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS

Their Close Relations to Slavery Agitation—A Letter Whittier Wrote.

The establishment of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends at Longwood, near Kennett Square, Penn., grew out of the slavery question. A portion of the members of the Kennett Monthly Meeting of Friends were Garmembers of the Kennett Monthly Meeting of Friends were Garrison Abolitionists, and, says Samuel Pennock of Kennett Square, one of the early movers in the Longwood cause, they used every suitable occasion, as they thought, to introduce the subject of slavery into their business meetings, greatly to the annoyance of such members as were interested in the popular politics of the day.

This course produced after a few years considerable friction between the opposing parties. Matters became so unpleasant to the anti-slavery party that they held a conference to consider what it was best to do under the circumstances. Three conferences were held, and soon after the meeting houses were locked against them. They became known as the Marlborough Conference, and many leading anti-slavery Friends and others from New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere attended.

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"Of the fifty-eight persons who signed the original call for the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends," says Mr. Pennock, "all have passed away except six. Longwood Meeting House was built in 1854, after all the meeting houses of Friends had been closed against the anti-slavery party. During the following two or three years some forty-five of these people were disowned by the Kennett Monthly Meeting, including all the ministers, three in number.

Since the founding of Longwood Meeting, the annual gatherings have been largely attended, much interest being manifested in the subjects of the day. The meeting, it is not generally known, has never had any membership. It is open to all who behave properly at the gatherings. He who attends once is as much a member as he who has attended forty times. The following was adopted in 1874 by the Kennett Monthly Meeting at the instance of one who had been active in disowning the anti-slavery people:

Dear Friends: Under a weighty consideration some of the Overseers and other deeply concerned Friends have felt it their duty to introduce into this meeting for its deliberation the propriety of taking measures for restoring to membership in the spirit of meekness and Christian love those Friends who have been dealt with for their withdrawal from this meeting, and for their active efforts in the abolition cause. It is earnestly desired that we may proceed therein in the peaceable spirit and wisdom of Jesus, with forbearance and love toward each other.

Samuel Pennock has a picture of Longwood Meeting House, which was taken in 1859. Of the men and women assembled in front of the building that day he can remember Oliver Johnson, Charles G. Ames, Rachel Garrett, Francis C. Gage, Peter Wilson, Thomas McClintock, William Lloyd Garrison, Hannah Cox, Chandler Darlington, Castner Hanway, and Phebe Ann Lamborn. Mr. Pennock is a fine specimen of the American citizen in his eighty-first year. His faculties are not dulled by the weight of years, and he takes part in the various reforms for the betterment of mankind.

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On May 22, 1853, a large number of persons assembled in Old Kennett Meeting House to consider a call for a general religious conference with a view to the establishment of a Yearly Meeting of their own.

The call was signed by Amos Preston, Jonathan Lamborn, Moses Pennock, Mary J. Pennock, Benjamin Pyle, Esther Hayes, Castner Hanway, Sumner Stebbins, Hannah Cox, Jesse Pennock, Hannah M. Darlington, Oliver Johnson, James Meredith, Sarah B. Dugdale, William Barnard, Joseph A. Dugdale, Ruth Dugdale, Eusebius Barnard, Isaac Meredith, Thomazin Meredith, Isaac Mendenhall, Dinah Mendenhall, Vincent Barnard, Benjamin Kent, Thomas Borton, Beulah Borton, Bartholomew Fussell, Rebecca Fussell, Ann Coates, James Fulton, Ann Fulton, Enoch S. Hannum, Enoch L. Taylor, Alice Eliza Hambleton, James Truman, Mary A. Truman, Simon Barnard, Sarah D. Barnard, James Painter, Esther Moore, Ebenezer James, Rebecca L. Fussell, Ephraim Wilson, George Chapman, Richard Janney, Cyrus M. Burleigh, Robert Purvis, Harriet Purvis, Elijah F. Pennypacker, Jacob L. Paxson, Barclay Ivins, Fannie Schofield, Mahlon B. Linton, Thomas Garrett, Edward Webb, William Webb, Rowland Johnson, and Henrietta Walcott Johnson. Joseph A. Dugdale and Sidney Pierce were appointed clerks. Letters were read from the following eminent men: Theodore Parker, John G. Foreman, Daniel Ricketson, William Lloyd Garrison, and Thomas W. Higginson of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith, Samuel J. May, and Edward Hull of New-York; Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, James Belange of Illinois, and Drayton M. Curtis of Ohio.

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After a free consideration of the circumstances under which the conference convened, it was with great unanimity agreed, in view of the reasons set forth in the call, to organize an association, to be known as the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends. All persons were invited to co-operate who recognized the equal brotherhood of the human family, without regard to sex, color, or condition, and who acknowledged the duty of defining and illustrating their faith in God, not by assent to a creed, but by lives of purity and works of beneficence and charity to mankind, it being understood that the body thus formed was to exercise no ecclesiastical or disciplinary authority, and that individuals were to be as free to withdraw from as they were to affiliate with it.

Three years after the meeting had been established John G. Whittier wrote the following letter to the association, which was read at the annual May meeting, held for the first time in the new meeting house at Longwood, in which Theodore Parker and Oliver Johnson took part:

AMESBURY, Mass., 12th Fifth month, 1855.—Dear Friends: I have received your invitation to attend the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, to be held at Longwood, Chester County, on the 20th inst. I thank you for this kindly remembrance. It would give me great pleasure to be able to revisit the quiet and beautiful locality of your meeting, and to renew my acquaintance with a people whose social virtues and generous philanthropy entitle them to the unsectarian appellation of Friends.

I scarcely need say that the testimonies which your organization is designed to promote meet my cordial approbation. In that ancient society whose name you have to some extent adopted I have found freedom to advocate them to the extent of my ability, and, while I have had to lament over too much conservatism, shortcoming, and prejudice among its members, I have also met with much encouragement and sympathy; and I rejoice to believe that a better and more liberal spirit is prevailing, and that you are not entitled to an entire monopoly of the term "progressive."

I attach little importance to creeds, forms, professions, and outward organizations; but the assembling of ourselves together, in reverent recognition of our dependence upon our Heavenly Father for strength and guidance, seems to me at once a solemn duty and a great privilege. Christianity is the ultimate—the highest possible—ideal, and all the lines of human progress, however widely apart at the outset, converge upon it. I see nothing in any school of philosophy to compare with the sublime simplicity of its truth, as adapted to the wants of our nature. Looking over the ages, I see nothing higher and holier than its great Teacher. I believe in the divine efficacy of His life and its consummation of sacrifice; and I regard the record of His precepts and example as the true textbook of the reformer. With you, I believe that our faith in Him is best manifested by purity of life and devotion to the welfare of our fellow-men.

I have no means of knowing, nor is it necessary in this connection to inquire, how far we might agree upon doctrinal speculations, but be assured that my best wishes and sympathies are with those who seek to reduce Christianity to practice, and promote the true orthodoxy of life. That, in our endeavor to this end, we may not rely too much upon our own strength and wisdom; but, on the contrary, realizing our natural weakness and frailty, look reverently and prayerfully to the only Source of light and ability, is the desire of your friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

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